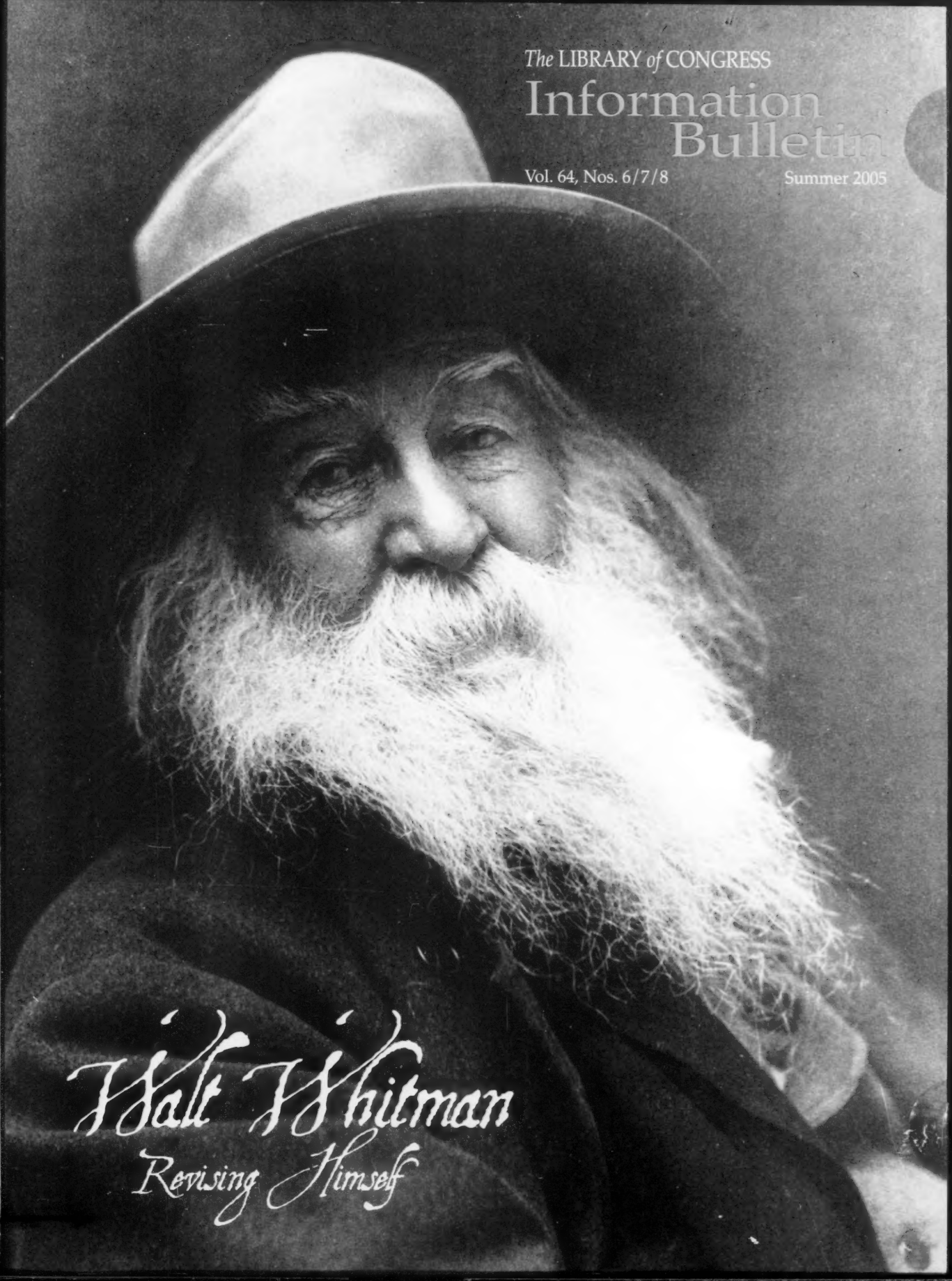
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 64, Nos. 6/7/8 Summer 2005



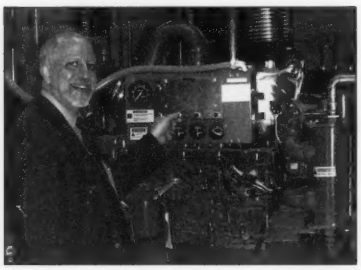
Walt Whitman
Revising Himself

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 64, Nos. 6/7/8 Summer 2005

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



136

142

149

152

On the Cover: Enigmatic and emblematic American poet Walt Whitman in an 1887 portrait. *Feinberg-Whitman Collection, Prints and Photographs Division*

Cover Story: The Library's extensive holdings of Walt Whitman archives were featured in an exhibition celebrating the 150th anniversary of his magnum opus, "Leaves of Grass." 131

Pioneering Preservation: The Library's National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) has partnered with the National Science Foundation to fund groundbreaking research in preserving digital information. 135

A Place for Our Stuff: The Library has opened a new state-of-the-art storage facility in Fort Meade, Md. 136

Digital Dilemma: NDIIPP and the Copyright Offices have established a study group to examine the impact of new digital media on Section 108 of the existing copyright law. 138

Talk of the Nation: The Library's American Folklife Center and StoryCorps seek to capture the life histories of Americans from all walks of life. Also, the American Folklife Center holds an extensive archives of oral histories and spoken-word collections. 139

From the Veterans History Project: A Library symposium marked the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II; eyewitness accounts were the highlight of a panel discussion of the Vietnam War; and firsthand accounts of VE and VJ Day are now available online. 142

Trial by Jury: The role of the jury in American democracy was the theme of this year's Law Day, hosted by the Law Library of Congress. 145

Spirit of Aloha: Sen. Daniel Akaka delivered the keynote address for Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. 146

Voices of Dissent: Former Czech President Václav Havel urged democratic nations to hold dictatorships accountable for human rights during a Library speech. 147

Worlds of Smith: A symposium at the Library examined the life and theology of the founder of the Mormon faith, Joseph Smith. 148

Words of Andersen: The Library commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of storyteller Hans Christian Andersen. 149

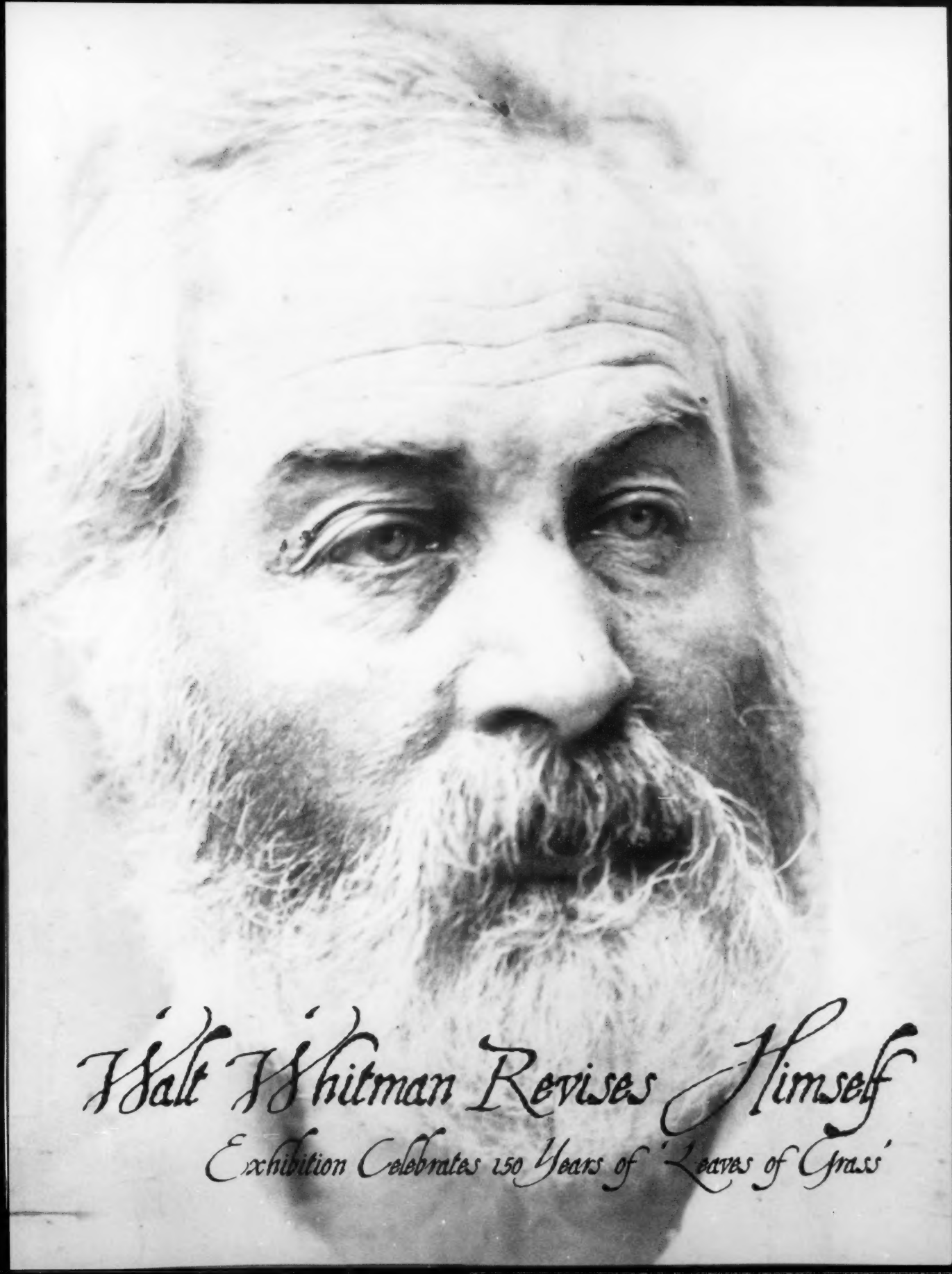
Resident Researchers: This year's group of visiting fellows at the John W. Kluge Center comprises more than 20 distinguished scholars. 150

Note to Readers: Some issues of the Library of Congress Information Bulletin are being published out of sequence during calendar 2005 due to editorial and production considerations. We apologize for any inconvenience.

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail pao@loc.gov.

JILL BRETT, Executive Editor
HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Art Director
KEISHA MANDERSON, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor



Walt Whitman Revises Himself

Exhibition Celebrates 150 Years of 'Leaves of Grass'

With the most extensive collection of Walt Whitman archival holdings anywhere, the Library of Congress is well-suited to illustrate the creativity and impact of this great American poet in the exhibit "Revising Himself: Walt Whitman and 'Leaves of Grass.'" The display, which mimics the physical exhibition that closed Dec. 3, 2005, can be accessed online at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/whitman-home.html**.

"Revising Himself" features approximately 75 items from the Library's collections donated by Whitman's heirs and close friends Thomas Harned and Horace Traubel, rare first editions collected by author and Whitman bibliophile Carolyn Wells Houghton and other selections from the incomparable collection of Whitman manuscripts, photographs and books amassed by Detroit businessman Charles Feinberg now held by the Library.

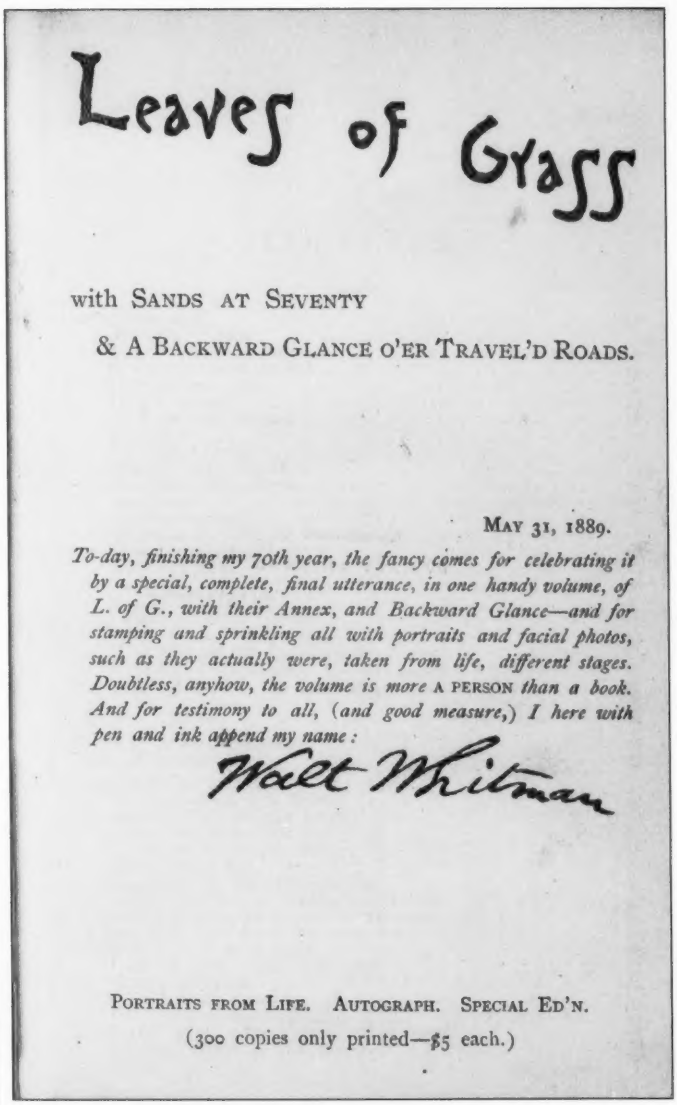
During his lifetime, Walt Whitman (1819-1892) repeatedly altered his persona and revised his writing in reaction to the changing world around him. The exhibition is divided into sections that follow the development of Whitman's life and careers—from "Journalist and Teacher," "Leaves of Grass" and "Wound Dresser in the Civil War" to "Poet of the Nation," "Sage" and finally "Legend."

Beginning in 1855 and continuing until he died, Whitman published nine different editions, plus variants, of "Leaves of Grass." As the exhibition shows, Whitman remade himself and his reputation while he simultaneously produced new and more comprehensive versions of "Leaves of Grass," the work that revolutionized American poetry in both style and content. As the many revised editions circulated, "Leaves of Grass" became increasingly recognized as one of the key texts of 19th century American literature, and appreciation of Whitman spread around the world.

Highlights of the exhibit include two copies of the rare July 4, 1855, edition, along with what many consider to be the most important letter in American literary history: Ralph Waldo Emerson's July 21, 1855, endorsement of Walt Whitman, praising his new book as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed." Rare copies of all the major editions of "Leaves of Grass" on view show the evolution of the book from a slim volume to the great compendium of Whitman's lifetime poetic output.

The exhibition also includes one of the earliest extant Whitman manuscripts, an 1840 letter written during his unhappy teaching stint in rural Long Island. Other unique items include the only known surviving page from the manuscript of the 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass" and several original notebooks, including one

continued on page 134



Leaves of Grass

with Sands at Seventy

& A Backward Glance o'er Travel'd Roads.

May 31, 1889.

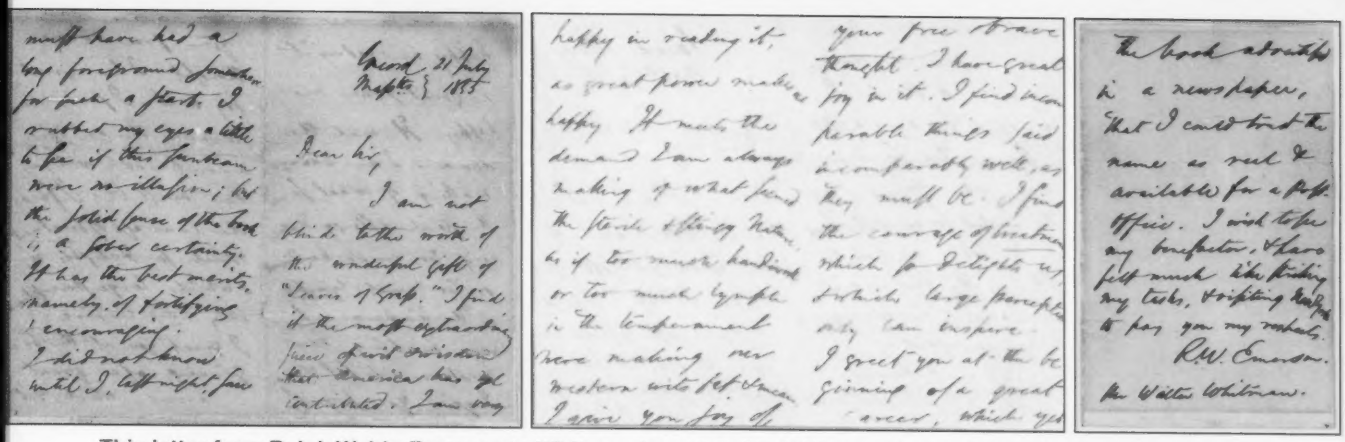
To-day, finishing my 70th year, the fancy comes for celebrating it by a special, complete, final utterance, in one handy volume, of L. of G., with their Annex, and Backward Glance—and for stamping and sprinkling all with portraits and facial photos, such as they actually were, taken from life, different stages. Doubtless, anyhow, the volume is more A PERSON *than a book. And for testimony to all, (and good measure,) I here with pen and ink append my name:*

Walt Whitman

Portraits from Life. Autograph. Special Ed'n.

(300 copies only printed—$5 each.)

Top, one of Whitman's pens; above, the title page of the May 1889 edition of "Leaves of Grass," with, in the words of the author, "their Annex and Backward Glance ... more a PERSON than a book." Previous page: No stranger to the camera, Whitman posed for a number of portraits over the years, including this one from 1863.



Concord, 21 July
Mass. } 1855

Dear Sir,

I am not blind to the worth of the wonderful gift of "Leaves of Grass." I find it the most extraordinary piece of wit & wisdom that America has yet contributed. I am very happy in reading it, as great power makes us happy. It meets the demand I am always making of what should be the stoic or Greek of modern times. No single piece has more thoughts or more sentences. It is the tendency of our life & books to paralyse the reader by inflicting on him separate thoughts, which dissipate his force by magnifying the parts at the expense of the whole. Here is a sovereign mind which drives all its thoughts into the unity of a poem. Whilst I read I think of no author, only of the book. I find the same thing in the Bhagvat Geeta, & in Shakspeare, that all the parts are reconciled in the whole. Another excellence is the courage of treatment which takes the form to the mind proper to the matter treated, as the sea shapes the shell that sails in it. I find the same merit in the Odyssey, that the fable is so good, because the characters are so good. Proceeding out of the heart of the poet, they have the firmness & form of the eternities. I find also that vivacity which is the last effect of culture in all the high works of art, as in the Bhagvat, in Homer, in Chaucer, in Shakspeare, in Cervantes, that they have the power to make free with their material, leaving out, inventing, adding, altering, with a security which reminds you of the proverb, that talent does what it can, genius does what it must. You must write as you will & must, & set the example & rule to your critics. I give you joy of your free & brave thought. I have great joy in it. I find incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which delights us, & which only great masters can inspire.

I greet you at the beginning of a great career, which yet must have had a long foreground somewhere, for such a start. I rubbed my eyes a little to see if this sunbeam were no illusion; but the solid bar of the door is a fact certainly. It has the best merits, namely of fortifying & encouraging.

I did not know until I left night fall

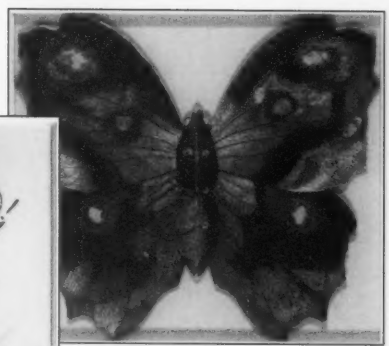
The book already is a newspaper, that I could trust the name as real & available for a Post Office. I wish to see any benefactor. I have felt much like thanking my Muse, & writing to you & to say you my rebuke.

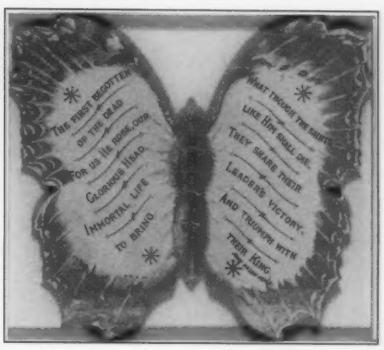
R.W. Emerson.

Mr Walter Whitman.

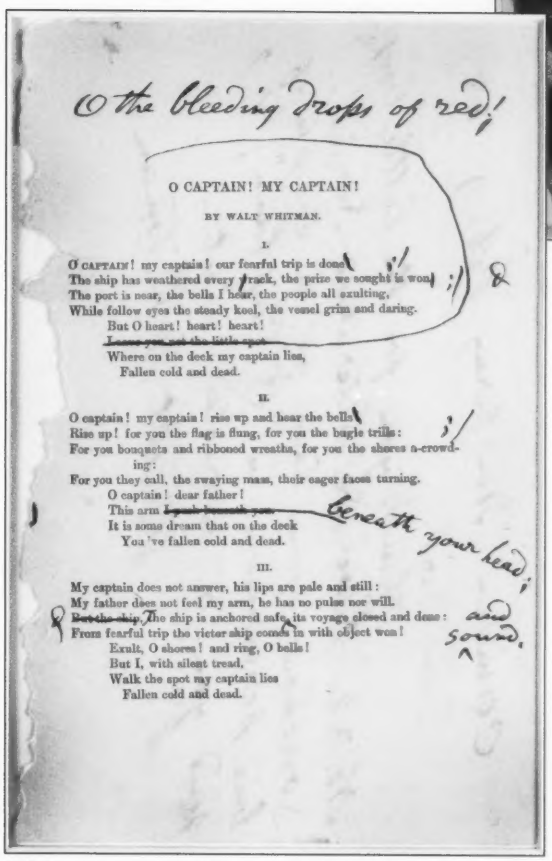
This letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson to Whitman from July 21, 1855 sang the praises of the younger poet.

Whitman's cane




THE FIRST BESTOWER OF THE DEAD
FOR US HIS ROSE-CUD GLORIOUS HEAD
IMMORTAL LIFE TO BRING
WHAT THOUGH THE SHIPS LIKE HIM SHALL DIE
THEY SHARE THEIR LEADERS VICTORY
AND TRIUMPH WITH THEIR KING

Whitman used the butterfly-on-hand as a recurring motif in his books and intended for this photo from 1877 to be reproduced as the frontispiece in a version of "Leaves of Grass." To foster the image of himself as one with nature, he claimed that the insect was real and one of his "good friends." But a band visible around Whitman's finger matches the wire under the butterfly artifact (above). This colorful cardboard prop was tucked into one of the first Whitman notebooks donated to the Library in 1918.



O the bleeding drops of red!

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

BY WALT WHITMAN.

I.

O CAPTAIN! my captain! our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring.
But O heart! heart! heart!
~~I see you not the little spot~~
Where on the deck my captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

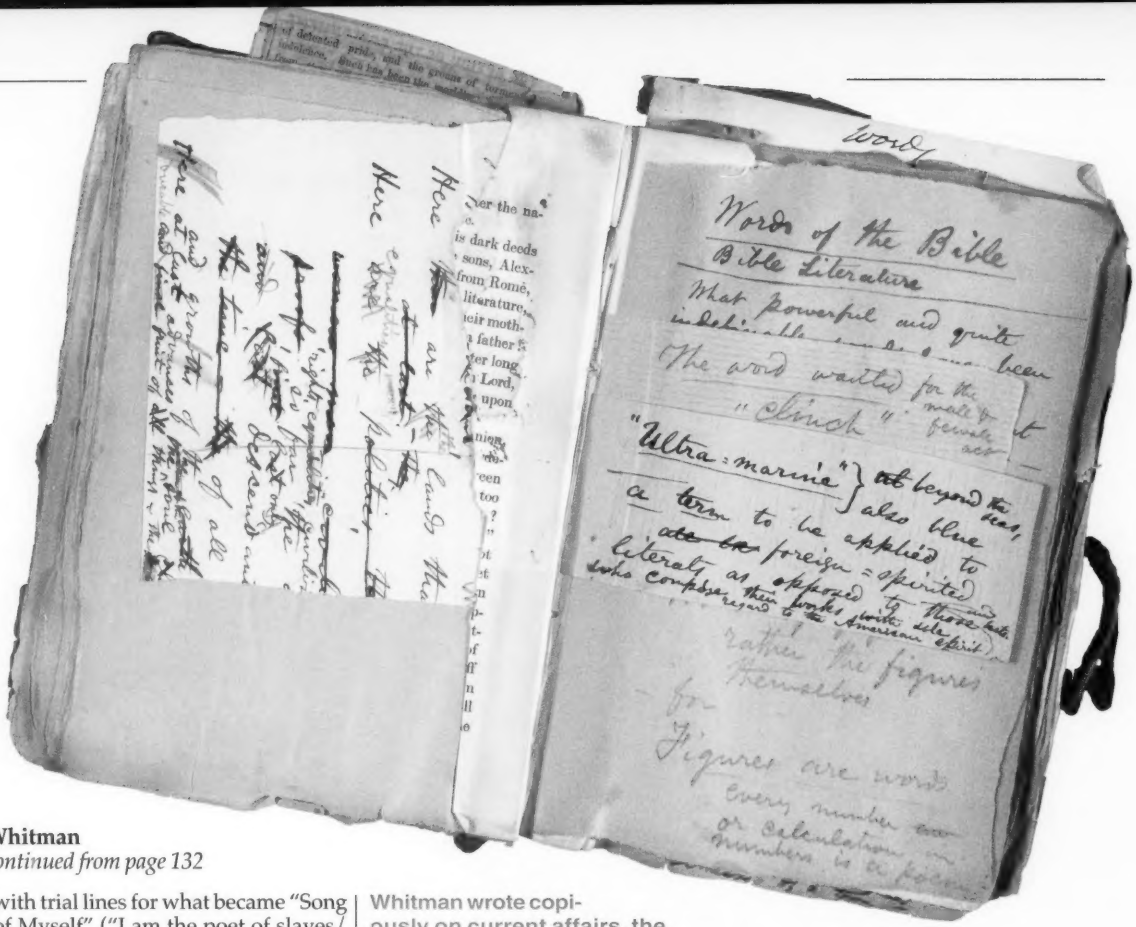
II.

O captain! my captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up! for you the flag is flung, for you the bugle trills:
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths, for you the shores a-crowding:
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning.
O captain! dear father!
This arm ~~I push beneath you~~
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

III.

My captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still:
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will.
~~But the ship~~ The ship is anchored safe, its voyage closed and done:
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won!
Exult, O shores! and ring, O bells!
But I, with silent tread,
Walk the spot my captain lies
Fallen cold and dead.

Whitman was continually revising his work, as seen in this corrected reprint of the Lincoln elegy, "O Captain, My Captain!" from February 1888.



Whitman
continued from page 132

with trial lines for what became "Song of Myself" ("I am the poet of slaves/ And of the masters of slaves"). Portraits of Whitman illustrate the poet's evolution from the young working man of 1855 to the bearded Camden, N.J., retiree surrounded by piles of manuscripts.

Also on view are major Whitman artifacts such as the calamus cane given the poet by his friend the naturalist John Burroughs, a cardboard butterfly Whitman poised on his hand and used as a motif in the designs for several editions of "Leaves of Grass" and his pen. Items from Whitman's later years include a manuscript draft of his last poem, "A Thought of Columbus," as well as Whitman's design for his own burial vault and an eyewitness description of the last moments of his life.

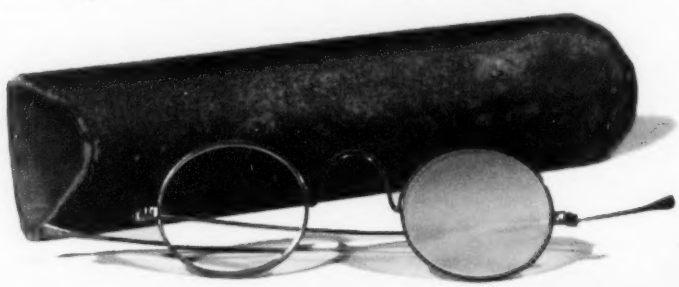
Some of the Whitman notebooks, as well as the cardboard butterfly can also be viewed online at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wwhtml/.**

In addition to the exhibit, "Revising Himself," the Library of Congress scheduled other events to mark the 150th anniversary of the first publication of "Leaves of Grass." The first, held on March 25, was a serial reading of Whitman's Lincoln elegy, "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd," which was recorded and can be viewed at the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/.**

The second, held on April 14, featured a re-creation of Whitman's "Death of Lincoln" lecture by playwright and biographer Daniel Mark Epstein, held at the Library on the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination. It was preceded by instrumental selections by the United States Air Force Band ceremonial brass quintet, followed by art songs set to Whitman lyrics, sung by tenor Paul Eschliman. The event was sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and the Library's Manuscript and Music divisions. It can be viewed on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/.** ◆

Whitman wrote copiously on current affairs, the arts and American speech, compiling these notes on the American vernacular for an intended dictionary, written on wrappers from the 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass." Below, a set of Whitman's eyeglasses in the Library's collections

Alice Birney and Barbara Bair, curators in the Library's Manuscript Division, contributed to this article.



Advancing Digital Preservation

Library, NSF Announce $3 Million in Awards

The Library of Congress National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) and the National Science Foundation have awarded 10 university teams a total of $3 million to undertake pioneering research to support the long-term management of digital information. These awards are the outcome of a partnership between the two agencies to develop the first digital-preservation research grants program.

Digital materials with research or cultural value are at great risk of loss due to many factors, including dynamic change, insecure storage and file format obsolescence. Millions of digital objects, such as Web sites documenting the early days of the Internet, have already been lost. With more and more information generated only in digital form, major improvements in digital preservation are crucial if the nation is to continue to rapidly accumulate and generate knowledge.

The Library is implementing a national digital preservation strategy, which involves building a collaborative network of partners to collect at-risk content and develop new preservation tools. Research supported under these awards will help produce the technological breakthroughs needed to keep very large bodies of digital content securely preserved and accessible over many years.

The selected projects will explore challenging topics, such as preserving rich oceanographic data from hundreds of deep-sea submersible missions; automating methods to describe digital objects and place them in secure archival storage; testing how to preserve digital video when it is first created; and preserving complex three-dimensional digital content. All the projects are expected to produce study results in one year.

"This is a critical piece of our national strategy," said Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives Laura E. Campbell, who is leading NDIIPP for the Library of Congress.

"These research awards will boost the collection and preservation work already under way in our partnership network and will generate practical outcomes that many others around the world can put to effective use."

These awards are the result of a National Science Foundation Program Solicitation, called "Digital Archiving and Long-Term Preservation" (DIGARCH), which had an application submission deadline of Sept. 14, 2004. All applications were subjected to a National Science Foundation peer-review process.

Following are the winning lead institutions, their partner institutions and the subject area of the project:

University of California San Diego, Scripps Institute of Oceanography and San Diego Supercomputer Center; Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution: Multi-Institution Testbed for Scalable Digital Archiving

These two institutions will develop a multi-terabyte digital repository to preserve data from more than 1,600 oceanographic research projects. The collaborating institutions will test processes for automatic archival ingest (acquisition), metadata extraction, validation and access control, and will also explore methods for management of rights-protected data.

University of Maryland at College Park: Robust Technologies for Automated Ingestion and Long-Term Preservation of Digital Information

This project will explore automated ingest and verification for distributed digital collections. It will also develop and test a preservation architecture that can "evolve gracefully" as technology changes and that is interoperable with different computer platforms.

Drexel University (Pa.): Digital Engineering Archives

This project will work with decades of three-dimensional Computer Assisted Design (CAD) engineering design and production data that currently have very limited preservation options. Researchers will use international standards to convert complex design data into more readily preservable content and will use the results to educate the engineering community about three-dimensional data preservation options.

University of California San Diego, San Diego Supercomputer Center: Digital Preservation Life Cycle Management: Building a Demonstration Prototype for the Preservation of Large-Scale Multimedia Collections

The project will demonstrate a preservation life cycle management process for video content. Researchers will develop and document a practical preservation process for mixed collection of both legacy and "born digital" video material.

University of Arizona: Investigating Data Provenance in the Context of New Product Design and Development

This undertaking will investigate ways to automate metadata capture through an innovative partnership with Raytheon, a commercial defense and aerospace systems supplier. Methods to develop "self aware/self describing" production and design digital data will be explored.

University of Michigan: Incentives for Data Producers to Create Archive-Ready Data Sets

The project will examine incentives for data producers to deposit "archive-ready" data sets. Focus will be on collaboration between producers and archives, including identification of a process for archives to adjust their deposit requirements to better suit producer needs.

continued on page 153

Storage Behemoth Rises at Fort Meade

Second Book Module Will Preserve 2 Million Books

By GAIL FINEBERG

Books and bound periodicals that have been piling up on the floors in the stacks of Library buildings on Capitol Hill soon will be stored in a cool, dry environment that is expected to extend their lives six-fold, from 40 years on Capitol Hill to 240 years at Fort Meade, Md.

Book Storage Module 2, a new addition to the Library's storage and state-of-the-art preservation facilities at Fort Meade, opened on time and within budget with a celebration by the design-and-construction team on May 23, 2005.

Also completed was a new 500,000-gallon water storage tank and pumping system that will meet the Library's long-term fire-suppression needs for the 13 off-site storage facilities envisioned for Fort Meade.

Gail Fineberg

Cutting the ribbon to open Book Storage Module 2 are Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol superintendent for the Library; John Tressler of the John C. Grimberg Co. Inc.; Pat Caulfield of Coakley Williams Construction; Steven J. Herman, chief of the Library's Collections Access, Loan and Management Division; Lt. Col. J.T. Hand, deputy commander of the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and architect Charles Enos of Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture & Engineering PC.

"These facilities are a godsend," said Steven J. Herman, chief of the Collections Access, Loan and Management Division (CALM), describing overcrowded conditions on Capitol Hill, which are the result of the Library's annual net intake of more than 350,000 volumes—plus 2 million other items.

Beginning with what felt like a "love-fest" on Dec. 1, 2003, Herman said, the Library and five other "partners" met regularly to define and track construction project goals and hash out any problems, with the result that construction proceeded smoothly to completion, with all parties showing respect for one another.

The key, all seemed to agree, was "partnering." Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol superintendent for the Library, gave credit for close supervision of the project to the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, based at Fort Meade. The district deputy commander, Lt. Col. J.T. Hand, who had served in Kuwait, Afghanistan and Iraq, gave credit to all "the boots on the ground," who executed the designs, and to two general contractors—Coakley Williams Construction, of Gaithersburg, Md., which built Module 2, and John C. Grimberg Co. Inc., of Rockville, Md., which built the water storage tank and pumping station. Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture & Engineering PC, of Washington, D.C., designed all the new construction.

Module 2, which adjoins and opens into Book Storage Module 1, has 12,000 square feet of floor space and a storage capacity of 2 million books and bound periodicals, which will be boxed and placed on high-density industrial shelves that tower 30 feet below a 40-foot ceiling. An additional 2,000 square feet accommodate administrative and support spaces.

Environmental conditions in both modules are considered optimal for print-on-paper preservation. The temperature is kept at a steady 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and the humidity stays at 30 percent. Volumes are cleaned and packed upright in specially designed boxes with lids. High-level particulate and gas filters in the HVAC system screen out damaging air pollutants. Sodium vapor lights, which do not give off paper-fading ultraviolet rays, illuminate the storage areas.

The collections are safeguarded by electronically controlled security and fire-protection systems connected to fire and police stations on the U.S. Army base at Fort Meade.

Robert S. Browne, the Library's safety services officer, said the new water tank, pumps and distribution system have the capacity to provide coverage for all of the Library's existing and future facilities at the Fort Meade campus. The diesel-powered system is designed to operate even in the event of a total electric power outage.

Browne said the storage facility is designed to meet loss criteria stipulated in the National Archives and Records Administration standards for archiving government records, as well

as National Fire Protection Association codes.

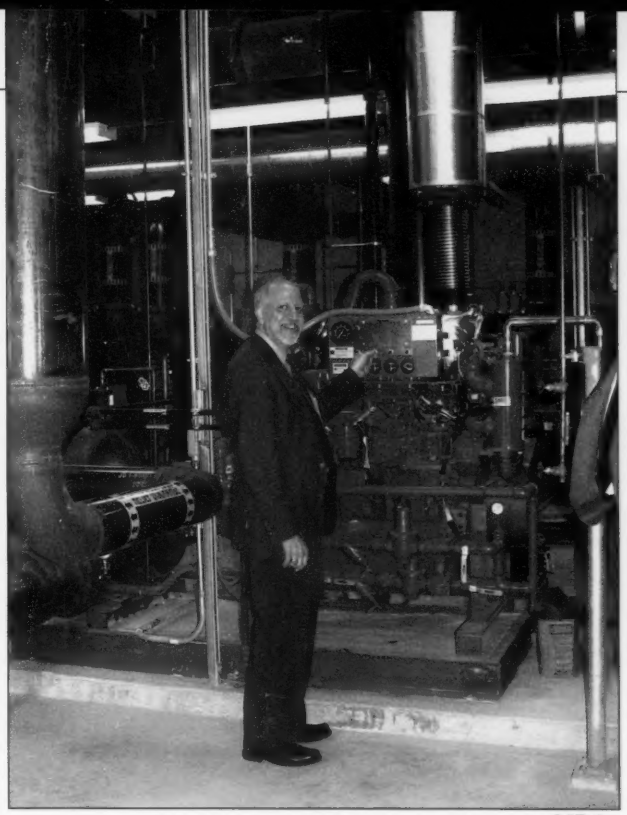
He went on to praise the work of Rick Parker, the Library's fire safety manager, for his work on all of the safety systems. "His professional knowledge, tireless work ethic and close coordination with the construction team will ensure that these wonderful collections will exist long after we are gone," said Browne.

Leading a tour of both modules, Herman noted that Book Storage Module 1, which opened on Nov. 18, 2002, "is completely filled with 1.5 million books."

Proving that the Library's computerized retrieval system works, CALM staff members have filled more than 20,000 Capitol Hill book requests with a "100 percent retrieval rate" since Module 1 first opened, Herman reported to applause.

The item-tracking system involves giving every book a unique bar code that is linked to a storage box bar code, which is linked to a shelf bar code. The book's bar code appears in the Library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) and serves as the common identification element in the tracking systems of both the Library's integrated library system (ILS) and the Fort Meade facilities. All data captured by the Fort Meade tracking software are backed up regularly and saved at a secure off-site location for Library of Congress data protection.

To retrieve a book, a staff member locates the item in the ILS and issues a request for the item. The request is printed out at Fort Meade, and a staff member there enters the item ID (bar code) in the Fort Meade tracking system, which then indicates exactly which box the item is in, and on which shelf the item is located. CALM strives to maintain the twice-daily schedule of deliveries from Fort Meade to Capitol Hill that was promised in 2002. The goal continues to be that a patron's request received in the morning is filled in the afternoon, and a request received in the afternoon is filled the next morning.



Gail Fineberg

Steven Herman demonstrates a new pumping station that will circulate water to sprinkler systems in all storage and preservation modules as they are constructed at Fort Meade.

Beginning in early July, CALM staff will be transferring 3,500 items a day from the Law Library, area studies and the general collections to Fort Meade. At this rate, Herman estimates, Module 2 will be filled in 2½ years.

By then, Modules 1 and 2 will have been filled to capacity with 3.5 million books—and the bookshelves on Capitol Hill will be overflowing again.

Running out of storage space has been a chronic problem for the Library since Congress created it in 1800 with 740 volumes and three maps. As the collections grew (the estimate now tops 130 million items), Congress opened the Thomas Jefferson Building in 1897, the John Adams Building in 1939 and the James Madison Building in 1980.

Planning for additional storage began in 1989, according to Herman, and in 1994 Congress transferred 100 acres from the U.S. Army at Fort Meade to the Architect of the Capitol for off-site construction for congressional use. Congress appropriated $3 million to pay for the design of future storage modules and a total of $4.7 million for the construction of the first module, which comprises a total of 24,800 square feet, including a footprint of 8,500 square feet for book storage, 6,300 square feet for office space and 10,000 square feet for mechanical rooms, loading docks and corridors.

Construction of Module 2, which began on April 17, 2004, cost $6.5 million, and the water storage tank and pumping facility cost $3 million.

The Library has asked Congress to approve a $40.7 million item that the Architect of the Capitol requested in its fiscal year 2006 budget to pay for construction of Modules 3 and 4 and refrigerated vaults to protect a portion of the Library's special-format collections at Fort Meade. These modules and vaults, which already have been designed, would house some 26 million items in special formats, such as maps, prints, photographs, microfilm and manuscripts. Many of these collections are unique, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said in budget testimony before the Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee on April 19, and they are stored in space that is either expensive or inadequate, without needed environmental controls. The Library's stacks are overly crowded, due to a five-year delay in beginning the module construction project, and off-site storage of some items limits their access, he said.

The Librarian urged Congress to continue adding storage modules as envisioned in the plan calling for 13 modules by 2027. The Copyright Office would have its own module in which to house deposits.

If the construction schedule is maintained, Module 5, which is the next book storage module, would be finished in time to store and preserve an additional 2 million books, just as crowding in the Jefferson and Adams building stacks is again reaching crisis proportions, Herman said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of the Library's staff newsletter, The Gazette.

The Puzzle of Digital Rights

Group Addresses Copyright Questions Facing Libraries

By GAIL FINEBERG

A single digital copy of any artistic or intellectual work—a book, manuscript, photograph, sheet music, sound recording, video recording, movie, map, electronic journal, database or anything else—has the propagating properties of dandelion fluff. With one puff, or a simple PC command to "send," the seeds of creation can be dispersed and replicated endlessly.

The ease with which a work in digital format may be copied and disseminated poses a challenge for both copyright holders and libraries and archives: how to ensure that digital works remain available to the public without damaging the market for creativity.

Cultural heritage institutions, in carrying forward their missions, have begun to acquire and incorporate large quantities of "born digital" works (those created in digital form) into their holdings to ensure the continuing availability of those works to future generations. Assisting in this mission, Section 108 of the Copyright Act sets limits on the exclusive rights of copyright owners. It provides exceptions so that libraries and archives can, among other things, legally make copies of copyrighted materials in certain cases for preservation, replacement and patron access. Yet, it has been observed that Section 108 does not adequately address many of the issues unique to digital media, either from the perspective of rights owners or libraries and archives.

To begin the work of updating Section 108 for the digital age, the Library's National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), in cooperation with the U.S. Copyright Office, has convened a select group of copyright experts from various fields, including law, publishing, libraries, archives, film, music, software and photography.

The Section 108 Study Group held its first meeting at the Library in April 2005. The charge to the group was to assess the effectiveness of Section 108 and to reach consensus on revisions that would "ensure an appropriate balance among the interests of creators and other copyright holders, libraries and archives in a manner that best serves the national interest."

The Section 108 Study Group is to report its findings and recommendations to the Librarian of Congress by mid-2006. The U.S. Copyright Office, part of the Library, will then conduct public hearings on the group's report. Recommendations will be submitted to Congress.

Laura E. Campbell, associate librarian for Strategic Initiatives, thanked the study group members for volunteering their time and expertise. "The success of the Section 108 Study Group is essential to the success of our digital preservation effort," said Campbell, who is leading a national initiative to collect and preserve important digital materials that are at risk of being lost. This project, NDIIPP, is executing its mission in partnership with a nationwide network of government agencies, libraries, archives and private-sector interests.

The success of NDIIPP is inextricably tied to changes in Section 108 because, in the digital world, preserving a work means making a digital copy of it. And because digital copies are so easily replicated, copyright owners worry that these copies will harm their ability to reap economic benefits from their work.

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters joined Campbell in thanking the group members for their work, which she said should have "an enormous impact on the future of scholarship."

Chairing the Section 108 Study Group are Laura Gasaway, director of the law library and professor of law at the University of North Carolina, and Richard Rudick, former vice president and general counsel of John Wiley and Sons, a publisher of print and electronic products for professionals in science, technology, higher education, medicine and the culinary arts.

The study group was limited to 19 members, and meetings are closed to ensure that the group keeps on schedule to meet its mid-2006 deadline. The group will hold occasional open meetings and hearings to keep interested observers posted, and a new Web site, scheduled for launch soon, will post progress reports and invite online questions, commentary and suggestions.

"We want to foster communication with others outside the group," commented Mary Rasenberger, policy adviser for special programs in the Office of Policy and International Affairs of the U.S. Copyright Office and the Office of Strategic Initiatives, who is managing the project.

At its inaugural meeting, the Section 108 Study Group drafted a mission statement that reflects its charge, brainstormed dozens of questions related to section 108 issues, and agreed to begin with preservation issues.

At its next meeting, in New York on June 9 (the group meets every two months, alternating between Washington and New York), the group will decide which matters to address and which to eliminate, Rasenberger said.

"We also will start getting into the weeds on some of the preservation issues at the June meeting, and we will take up other potentially contentious issues, such as interlibrary loan and e-reserves, in subsequent meetings," she said.

Rasenberger said the group is meant to be a brainstorming, problem-solving body tasked with clarifying and updating the exceptions and limitations available to libraries and archives under copyright law. Its job is not to develop guidelines for libraries and archives or to craft legislation.

During their first brainstorming session, group members posed numerous questions, including: How should a library or archives be defined for the purposes of copyright law? Physical form? Profit or nonprofit? How should a library's or archives' "premises" be defined?

Is the number of copies currently permitted for preservation sufficient, considering that multiple copies of digital works are necessary to properly archive and migrate them? If

continued on page 151

Sharing Life Histories

StoryCorps Project Records Personal Stories

By JOANNE RASI

Last year my sister and I came to StoryCorps with my then-91-year-old grandmother. We had this fantastic interview, in which my grandma was candid and funny and loving.

Yesterday she died.

I just took out my StoryCorps CD and noticed the date, a year to the day. Tomorrow will be her funeral. I could only listen to about 20 seconds before bursting into tears. But I am so grateful that I have this. Sure, I could have taped her anytime in the last 41 years. But I didn't. Now the reward is so huge. Everyone should do StoryCorps—because we don't live forever.

StoryCorps, a national initiative to encourage Americans to record one another's stories in sound, began recording people's stories—like the one quoted above—in 2003 with a single recording booth located in Grand Central Terminal in New York. StoryCorps launched a new initiative, a nationwide tour of mobile recording booths in May 2005 at the Library of Congress.

For 10 days the Library hosted the kickoff of the first year of the American tour, with two Airstream trailers fitted with recording booths parked on the plaza in front of the James Madison Memorial Building. The trailers will spend the rest of the year traveling from town to town, spreading the StoryCorps experience across the country.

"StoryCorps will provide America with important social documentation on a grassroots, nationwide scale that mirrors what the historic Works Progress Administration (WPA) Federal Writers' Project accomplished more than half a century ago," said Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress. "We are delighted to be partners with StoryCorps and to house a new generation of America's stories."

The soundproof recording booths create the opportunity for people to take part in broadcast-quality oral history interviews with their relatives or friends under the guidance of a trained facilitator. The facilitator helps to select interview questions and handles all of the technical aspects of the recording. At the end of the 40-minute session, the participants receive a CD of their interview, and with their permission a second copy becomes a permanent part of the American Folklife Center's archives.

Donna Urschel

One of the StoryCorps trailers gathered personal stories on site at the Library. Steps on how to become involved in the project, below, are on the side of each mobile unit.

Michaela McNichol

StoryCorps is one of the largest oral narrative projects in the nation. By documenting everyday history and the unique stories of grassroots America, the collection is rapidly becoming no less than an oral history of America at the beginning of the 21st century. Scholars, researchers, the public and the great-great-great grandchildren of the participants will always be assured access to the voices of today's America.

StoryCorps captures the memories of the real America. A granddaughter interviewing her grandmother. A husband interviewing his wife. Sisters interviewing each other. StoryCorps creates an opportunity for families and friends to reach across boundaries and beyond conventions, to uncover the unspoken and the undiscovered, to forge new bonds, and to come to new understandings of their own and other human relationships. The stories, emotions, laughs, surprises and honesty revealed in these interviews are reminders of the many diverse, complicated, beautiful and unexpected aspects of "ordinary" American lives—and the fact that each ordinary life has extraordinary moments that will be preserved in the StoryCorps recordings.

StoryCorps is the brainchild of MacArthur Fellow Dave Isay and his award-winning documentary company, Sound Portraits Productions. His vision is for StoryCorps to model—in spirit and in scope—the WPA Federal Writers' Project of the 1930s, which recorded oral-history interviews with everyday Americans across the country. These recordings, also housed at the American Folklife Center, remain the single most important collection of American voices gathered to date. StoryCorps will build and expand on that work, creating an aural record of the 21st century.

"Over the past year and a half, we've seen the profound effect StoryCorps has had on the lives of those who have participated in the project, and we've seen the power that these stories have had on the millions who have heard them," said Isay. "We believe that listening is an act of love. StoryCorps will engage communities, teach participants to become better listeners, foster intergenerational communication and help Americans appreciate the strength in

continued on page 153

Preserving the Past Through America's Voices

Oral History at the American Folklife Center

By PEGGY BULGER

In the beginning all history was oral. The great bards of Britain, the seanachies of Ireland, the griots of Africa and the tribal elders of the Americas passed on the collective wisdom and cultural memory of their respective peoples through a spoken tradition. These literal "walking encyclopedias" were the most revered and sought-after community scholars in all societies. They were entrusted with the cultural education of the people—without their knowledge of the past there could be no informed future.

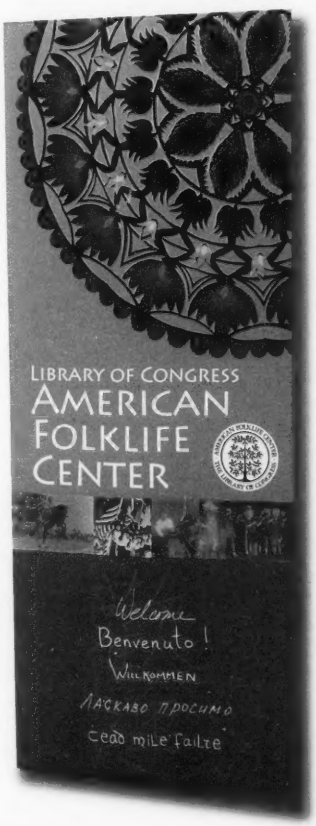
Information systems change, however, over time. As the written word replaced oral raconteurs down through the generations, history became an academic pursuit that was based on written facts and dates. It was meant to be permanent and unchanging—an "accurate," yet sometimes dry, record that was passed on in books and manuscripts. At the same time, the historical record has always been enlivened by eyewitness accounts. Now, at the turn of the 21st century, oral history is experiencing an extraordinary renaissance, bolstered by the emergence of storytelling as an oral art used in myriad settings. For many, this is folk wisdom at its best.

Despite the rise of literacy and many centuries of written communication, the power of the voice to convey nuanced and compelling information has persevered. A master storyteller or folk historian can create riveting sound portraits and oral landscapes that broaden and deepen the textbook accounts of great events. Emotions—joy, fear, tenderness and bravery—are all conveyed through the voice, and listening to a personal oral history breathes life into the factual data of history, bringing animation and humanity to the mute transcript or manuscript.

In addition, oral history breaks down the caste system and class barriers one encounters when reading the official historical record, which has been created by the few, the great, the educated and the credentialed. Far from a replacement for the history texts that recount the who, what, where, when, why and how of the powerful policymakers, politicians, celebrities and great war heroes, oral history documents the experiences, emotions, actions and reactions of people who live everyday lives—ordinary people experiencing sometimes extraordinary events. Their stories add the flesh and sinew to the bare bones of historical timelines and genealogical charts. These narratives also provide the emotional glue to hold the intellectual pieces of the past together.

Everyone has a story to tell, and individual stories provide an understanding of what it means to be a human being and a participant in major events—those events that are considered "history." With oral histories, personal journeys of discovery told from a unique perspective are passed on to future generations.

Since the beginnings of recorded sound, oral histories have been collected and preserved, and literally thousands of these sound recordings reside in the collections of the American Folklife Center (AFC) at the Library of Congress. This is history without the fog of a third-person filter, history that is composed of personal human experience. This is not the story of the famous and the few, but the overlapping cacophony of the masses; for history is not a solo story, it's a chorus of experience. These sound biographies are intimate, compelling and sometimes shocking in a way that transcends our academic knowledge of the past.



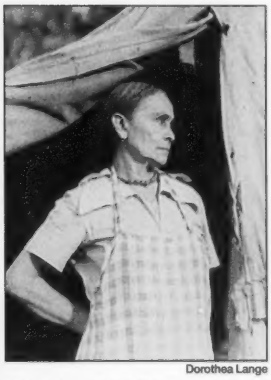
For instance, it is absolutely chilling to listen to Fountain Hughes, an ex-slave from South Carolina, calmly recount the acts of torture and abuse he endured under that "peculiar institution." It is heartbreaking to hear John and Elaine Leinung tell stories about a vibrant John J. Battaglia, their 22-year-old son, who was a risk consultant working on the 100th floor of one of the World Trade Center towers on Sept. 11, 2001. And it is absolutely heartwarming to hear the "StoryCorps" interview of Danny Perasa as he tells his wife, Annie, that "marriage is like color TV; once you have it, you never want to go back to black-and-white."

The American Folklife Center was established by Congress in the Library of Congress in 1976 to "preserve and present American folklife." As part of that mission, the center collects and archives the oral histories and personal narratives of everyday Americans. These recordings span 115 years and are preserved in all formats, from the wax cylinders of the 1890s to the digital compressed audio files collected today. Without oral history, scholars would have only a small fraction of information on which to base their understanding of the past, because folklife and folk wisdom are essential cultural components of all societies.

Audio Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture

There are literally hundreds of oral history collections and personal narrative interviews in the collections of the AFC. These are just a few of the audio treasures to be found in its Archive of Folk Culture:

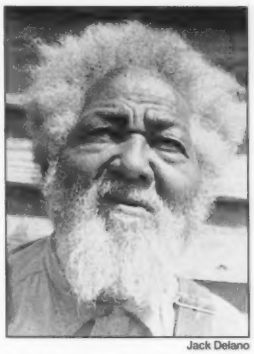
- **American Dialect Society Collection**. These are selected recordings collected for the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. Recorded on discs in the 1930s, they include oral history, personal narrative, recipes and family folklore from throughout the nation. Among the recordings are personal memories of slavery, the Civil War, working on whaling ships and other 19th century life experiences.
- **Aaron Ziegelman Foundation Collection**. In 1994 Aaron Ziegelman created his foundation and initiated the Luboml Exhibition Project to preserve the history and the memory of his birthplace, Luboml, a shtetl (market town) in Poland, whose Jewish community was destroyed in World War II. The collection includes photographs, letters, maps, posters, artifacts and oral histories from more than 100 families. This collection is invaluable in preserving the memories and history of a town that exemplifies the everyday life of a Jewish community before the Holocaust.



Dorothea Lange

Greek migratory woman near cotton camp in Exeter, Calif.

- **Arete: The Memories of Greek-American Women: An Oral History Collection Project**. This collection contains oral history interviews with people of Greek descent living in the United States, collected during 1987-88. This is only one of dozens of oral history collections in the AFC archive that document the lives of ethnic Americans.
- **Beard Interview**. One 7-inch tape of an interview with Dewey Beard, the last Sioux survivor of the Battle of Little Big Horn (Custer's Last Stand), which was recorded in Rapid City, S.D., June 18, 1955.
- **"Custer's Last Stand" Related by Col. Willard Webb**. One 7-inch tape of Col. Willard Webb describing Gen. George Custer and relating the events he witnessed at the Battle of Little Big Horn. The tape includes a Sioux song written in celebration of the Native American victory. Recorded in Washington, D.C., November 1951.
- **Gen. Julius Franklin Howell/Tales of the Confederate Army**. Recordings of Gen. Julius Franklin Howell (age 101) of Bristol, Va., in the Recording Laboratory of the Library of Congress, June 2, 1947. Howell gives his oral history of experiences in the Confederate Army.



Jack Delano

Tony Thompson, born in slavery

- **Brevard County, Fla., Oral History Project**. Under the direction of Nancy Yasecko of Vanguard Productions of Merritt Island, Fla., in 1992, this project documented and preserved the regional, occupational and ethnic heritage of Brevard County, Fla., through videotaped interviews of longtime residents. The interviews are with a variety of individuals who, through personal reminiscence, bring life to the history of Brevard County, spanning a range of time and subjects from old Florida to the Space Age.
- **Sterling Brown and Lewis Jones Recordings**. Records made by Sterling Brown of Howard University and Lewis Jones of Fisk University, consisting of personal narratives by an African American barber in Nashville, Tenn. Made in 1945, this oral history throws valuable light on Southern life and lore, especially as they involve race relations.
- **George Carey/Interviews and Narratives from Maryland and Virginia**. Tapes containing more than 200 interviews, narratives and oral histories recorded on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1968 by folklorist George G. Carey.

These are examples of collections that can be heard by coming to the Library of Congress and the Folklife Reading Room. However, many of the center's oral history collections have been digitized and are now available through the AFC Web site at **www.loc.gov/folklife/**, including the following:

- **Voices from the Days of Slavery: Former Slaves Tell Their Stories**. Almost seven hours of recorded interviews that took place between 1932 and 1975 in nine Southern states. Twenty-three interviewees, born between 1823 and the early 1860s, discuss how they felt about slavery, slaveholders, the coercion of slaves, their families and freedom.
- **Voices from the Dust Bowl: The Charles L. Todd and Robert Sonkin Migrant Worker Collection**. 363 sound recordings and accompanying photos document the life, work, music and cultural traditions of residents in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) migrant work camps in central California from 1940 to 1941.
- **After the Day of Infamy: "Man on the Street" Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941**. A presentation of approximately 12 hours of opinions recorded the days and months following the bombing of Pearl Harbor from more than 200 individuals in cities and towns across the United States.

Official U.S. Navy photograph

Wreckage of USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1941

- **Experiencing War: Stories from the Veterans History Project**. Told through oral history interviews, memoirs, diaries and correspondence, these heartfelt accounts make one laugh, cry and remember. These stories are not a formal history of war, but a treasure trove of individual feelings and per-

continued on page 153

'War's End': World War II

Veterans Project Sponsors Anniversary Symposium

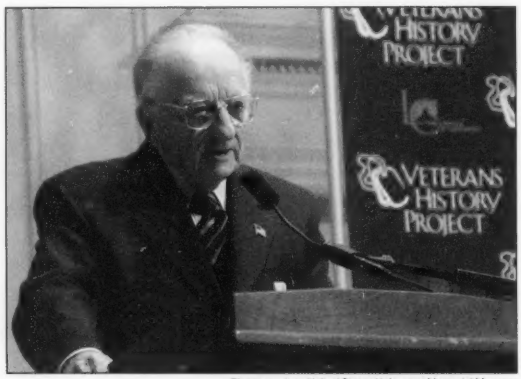


Photo courtesy United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Benjamin Ferencz, chief prosecutor in the second phase of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials at the close of World War II, provided a poignant keynote address at the symposium marking the 60th anniversaries of VE Day and VJ Day.

By TOM WIENER

On May 26, 2005, the Veterans History Project convened a symposium in the Coolidge Auditorium to explore various facets of the end of World War II. The symposium, co-sponsored by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, was timed to mark the 60th anniversary of the two dates—VE Day on May 8 and VJ Day on Aug. 15—which are commonly used to mark the formal end of hostilities.

Following welcoming remarks by Diane Kresh, director of the Veterans History Project; Arthur Berger, director of communications for the Holocaust Museum; and Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.), who drafted the idea for the VHP and sponsored legislation in the House of Representatives to create it, the symposium got off to a rousing start with a keynote speech from Benjamin Ferencz. As an Army officer serving in the European Theater of World War II, Ferencz was well aware at war's end of the Nazis' insidious network of concentration camps, the most dramatic manifestations of the Third Reich's Master Plan. A lawyer by training, he was chosen to be chief prosecutor in the second phase of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, in which Nazi officials were tried for their extensive crimes against humanity.

Ferencz eloquently and sometimes emotionally related the need for international justice, citing Nuremberg as a template for identifying, prosecuting and punishing war criminals, no matter how modest their offenses in comparison to the Nazis' brutality. He has worked tirelessly for the past 35 years to prod the United Nations and other international organizations to establish such proceedings, and as his speech made clear, he believes the world community still has much work to do in this area.

The first of the afternoon's two panels then convened. This writer, a historian for the Veterans History Project, moderated the Eyewitnesses Panel, consisting of Art Buchwald, the syndicated columnist who is a Marine veteran of World War II; John Dolibois, an Army veteran of that war and one of five interrogators who prepared cases against the Nazi high command in advance of the first Nuremberg trials; John A. Glusman, author of the new book "Conduct Under Fire: The Story of Four American Doctors and Their Fate as POWs in the Pacific Theater, 1941-1945" (Viking), about his father's experiences as a Navy doctor and prisoner of the Japanese for three years; and Yeiichi "Kelly" Kuwayama, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Regimental Team, composed entirely of Japanese American soldiers, whose record of bravery in the European Theater was unmatched.

The four men recalled their experiences in the war (Glusman for his father, who died in January 2005 after cooperating in researching his son's book): how they came to serve, where they were stationed, what action they saw and where they were on VE and VJ days. On the latter occasion, Buchwald and Kuwayama related that they were both in Times Square. On VE Day, Dolibois was in a jeep driving through the town of Rheims, France, but he was unaware that General Jodl of the German Army was signing the surrender papers there. John Glusman's father was, like many prisoners of the Japanese, unaware for several days of the war's end, as they were kept in strict isolation from any contact with the outside world.

After a brief break, the second panel convened, chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs. In attendance were Klaus Larres, a historian and former Kissinger

continued on page 154

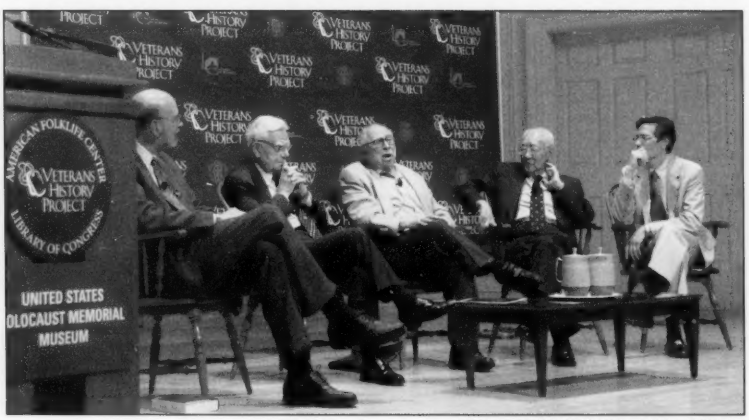


Photo courtesy United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

The Eyewitness Panel included, from left, Tom Wiener (moderator), John Dolibois, Art Buchwald, Yeiichi "Kelly" Kuwayama and John Glusman.

'In Country': Vietnam

30th Anniversary of the End of Asian Conflict Marked

By SARAH ROUSE

Vietnam War veterans sometimes stand in the shadow of the so-called Greatest Generation, the veterans of World War II. On May 4, the Library of Congress Veterans History Project honored Vietnam War veterans in a public symposium, "In Country: The Vietnam War 30 Years After." Thirty years before, on April 30, 1975, South Vietnam's capital of Saigon fell to the North Vietnamese and the divisive war was officially over. America's troops had pulled out two years before, but the U.S. diplomatic corps staff had remained in Saigon.

Photo courtesy United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.), author of the legislation that created the Veterans History Project, spoke at a Library symposium marking the end of the Vietnam War.

The Veterans History Project's program brought together two military veterans of the Vietnam War and two civilian journalists who covered that war. The panelists were: retired Gen. Julius Becton Jr., Vietnam veteran and educator; Daun van Ee, a Vietnam veteran and specialist in 20th century military history in the Library's Manuscript Division; Bernard Kalb, a veteran journalist who worked in Vietnam during the war and is the author and founding anchor on the weekly CNN program "Reliable Sources"; and Stanley Karnow, a World War II veteran, journalist, Pulitzer Prize winner and author of "Vietnam: A History."

Veterans History project Director Diane Kresh welcomed the overflow audience and gave a thoughtful overview of the meaning and historical value of personal accounts of wartime. Moderator van Ee's first question: "Should we be celebrating the anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War?" After that, the wide-ranging two-hour conversation touched several major points, including the two views of the war—from the soldiers and from the journalists; U.S. home front antiwar activity during the war; the tenacity of the Vietnamese people throughout their history; and the current robust quasi-capitalist economy of Vietnam.

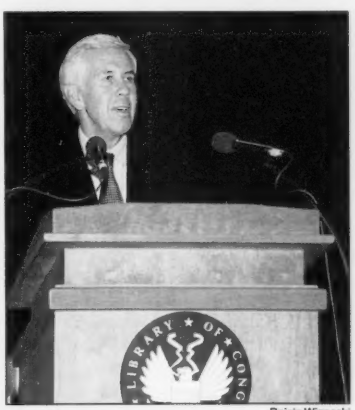
Following the discussion, Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.), author of the legislation that created the Library's Veterans History Project, spoke enthusiastically about the growth of the project's collections—35,000 stories to date.

Kalb summed up the lively discussion by saying, "This conversation about Vietnam will keep going for a long, long time."

Through "In Country" and other public programs, the Veterans History Project is working to alert Vietnam War veterans that their personal accounts are much sought-after by the project. The oral testimonies of civilians working in Vietnam during the war, such as that of the two journalists, are also part of the larger story of that war, and within the scope of the project.

Vietnam veterans' stories, as well as a Webcast of the program, can be seen on the Web at **www.loc.gov/vets/.** ◆

Sarah Rouse is senior program officer in the Veterans History Project in the Library of Congress.



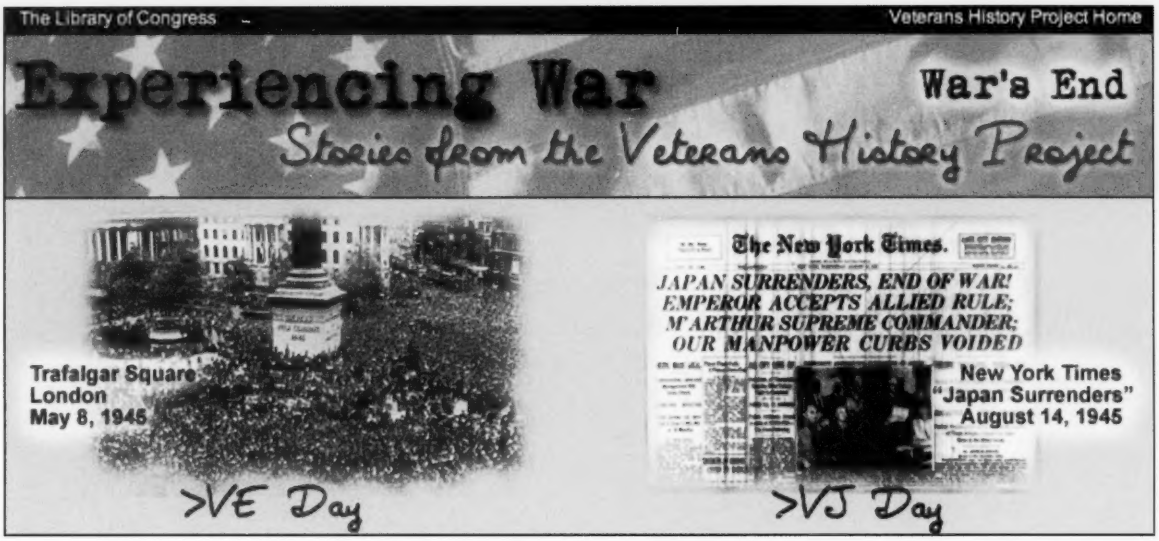
Roisin Wisneski

VHP Staff, Volunteers Recognized

Two members of Congress expressed their appreciation of the Veterans History Project (VHP) in a July 28, 2005, letter encouraging their colleagues to become involved in the nationwide effort to collect and preserve the memories of America's war veterans.

"Established by a unanimous vote in the House and Senate in 2000, the VHP has performed a service to the nation that far exceeds our expectations," said Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) in the "Dear Colleagues" letter they signed. Kind sponsored the legislation creating the VHP in 2000, and Lugar (pictured at left) has submitted more than 5,000 interviews from his constituents.

Kind and Lugar noted that the VHP had earned Harvard University's Ash Institute award—the "Oscar" of government awards—as "one of the 50 'most creative, forward thinking, results-driven government programs at the federal, state, county and city level.'" ◆



VE-VJ Goes Online

Veterans History Project Highlights More Wartime Stories on its Web Site

A new selection of 13 fully digitized collections of materials submitted by veterans and civilians is now available for the first time on the Library of Congress Web site at **www.loc.gov/warstories/**.

This is the seventh set of individual stories—comprising interviews, letters, photographs and written memoirs—to be featured on the site, which is titled "Experiencing War: Stories from the Veterans History Project." Since the launch of this site on Memorial Day 2003, the Veterans History Project has been selecting stories to illuminate certain themes and making them available online. Past themes have included D-Day, prisoners of war, life-altering moments and military medicine. The latest addition of stories focuses on "VE" and "VJ" (Victory over Europe and Victory over Japan), highlighting personal accounts from veterans recalling the hours after the announcement of the end of World War II.

The Veterans History Project site now has 1,321 stories online, many of which include audio interviews, photographs, diaries, letters and other materials, consisting of more than 60,000 online items. These materials are part of the continuing effort by the Library to make its collections accessible online.

The VHP site now has 1,321 stories online, including audio interviews, photographs, diaries, letters and other materials.

"As the nation honors the sacrifices of all veterans and commemorates the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, the Veterans History Project Web site provides an interactive site where students, historians and others can listen to oral histories from veterans and read firsthand accounts of war," said Diane Kresh, director of the Veterans History Project.

This special online presentation marks the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II.

One of the featured veterans, Charles Remsburg, recalls in his 259-page memoir titled "Old in Youth: Letters Home from a Young Infantryman During World War II" his seven months of service in the infantry and as a public relations officer while stationed in Europe.

Remsburg was relieved to see the end of fighting, especially after he had lost so many friends, one of them in the war's last hours. His postwar travels around Europe opened his eyes to the devastating consequences of full-scale war. Almost 40 years later, he was able to recall his experiences with the help of scores of letters he had written home.

In the summer of 1945, what most Americans on duty in the Pacific dreaded was the planned invasion of Japan. The atomic explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki changed all that. Raymond Brittain witnessed both ends of America's involvement in the war. His ship was on Battleship Row during the attack on Pearl Harbor, and he was in Japan immediately after the surrender to witness the havoc that U.S. bombers had caused there. His story is online. ◆

Law Day 2005
The Jury and American Democracy

By JANICE HYDE and ROBERT MANDER

Public participation in trial jury law is one of the most enduring aspects of the American legal system, according to Supreme Court Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. "Juries are here to stay, and we should make them work as well as we can."

Justice O'Connor, who has served on the Supreme Court since 1981 (and resigned this past July 1 but continues to serve until her successor is confirmed), thus summed up the importance and unique role of "The Jury and American Democracy" in opening and closing remarks at the event co-sponsored by the Law Library of Congress and the American Bar Association (ABA) Division of Public Education. The event was held on March 2 held at the Supreme Court.

As part of the continuing Leon Jaworski Public Programs series to commemorate Law Day 2005, this year's panel assembled four legal experts to explore the democratic nature of the American jury system and its distinctive elements.

The Jaworski series was established in 2001 in honor of the Watergate special prosecutor to examine themes of American law, politics and culture on the premise that exploring legal identities and attributes helps to explain what it means to be an American. The ABA instituted Law Day, generally celebrated on May 1, in the late 1950s to draw attention to the principles and practices of law and justice. President Dwight D. Eisenhower established Law Day by presidential proclamation in 1958.

Program partners for the event included the ABA Commission on the American Jury, the Federation of State Humanities Councils, the League of Women Voters of the United States, the ABA Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress and Friends of the Law Library of Congress.

Robert Grey, president of the ABA, presided and described the jury as "the imperative that most reflects democratic values in the tapestry of our system of government."

In his welcoming remarks, Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress, expressed his hope that the panelists would spark interest and debate in the jury system. Urging them to expand inquiry into how jury systems "may or may not work in other cultures as well," he added that "it is my hope that we are wise enough to recognize that change—even in areas as tradition-bound as the lawmaking process and the administration of justice—may sometimes be necessary. We must constantly review our assumptions to make sure they still hold true."

The panel was moderated by Jeffrey Toobin, senior legal analyst for Cable News Network (CNN) and staff writer for The New Yorker, whose in-depth reporting includes many high-profile legal issues. He received a 2000 Emmy Award for his coverage of the Elian Gonzales custody issue.

O'Connor opened the panel discussion by observing that the jury is one of the most enduring aspects of the American judicial system, and today only the United States and New Zealand use juries in civil case trails. Noting that the American federal constitution and all state constitutions include trial by jury, she acknowledged that sometimes juries may disappoint, leading to a certain cynicism typified by Mark Twain's rhetorical question: "Why could not the jury law be so altered as to give men of brains and honesty an equal chance with fools and miscreants?" "But," she added, "such questions should lead us to find ways to make juries do a better job."

Rob Crandall Photography

From left, Jeffrey Toobin, Robert Grey, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Jeffrey Abramson, Judge Miriam Goldman Cedarbaum and Kenneth Frazier participated in a discussion of the role of juries and American democracy to mark Law Day 2005 at the Library.

In spite of some shortcomings, O'Connor praised juries as "the only time most people outside of lawyers and litigators see the inside of a courtroom. As members of juries, they are conscientious. No doubt there are problems today as there were in Mark Twain's time, but in the long term it is worth it to work toward making the jury a treasured part of our judicial system."

Addressing one of the panel's framing questions, "Are juries democratic?" panelist Jeffrey Abramson argued that "on the one hand, the jury is all about democracy. It places faith in ordinary people to carry out justice. On the other hand, the jury is all about justice." Abramson, who is currently the Louis Stulberg Professor of Law and Politics at Brandeis University, added: "We expect juries to dispense 'popular justice,' or how the rule of law fits together with the rule of the people. That's the muddy side."

Abramson contended that the colonial founders felt that dispensing common sense from the jury has to do with "getting it right," and getting it right includes reflecting the values of a local community. Beginning with independence from Britain and continuing into modern times, the prevailing view of American juries has changed to emphasize the role of impartiality in selecting juries. "Over time, we sought ways to rise above local sentiments and distance oneself from his or her 'side of town' to achieve greater impartiality."

Tracing the history of juries back to the Norman kings of England, where jurors originally served as witnesses, panelist Miriam Goldman Cedarbaum, U.S. district judge for the Southern District of New York, next spoke to the value of juries as "our last form of direct democracy."

Panelist Kenneth Frazier, senior vice president and general counsel, Merck & Co. Inc., said that "today, the jury has an image problem of perceived incompetence and an inability to decide complex issues." Frazier challenged the legal community to devise means that enable jurors to better serve the judicial system. ◆

Janice Hyde is a program manager in the Law Library of Congress. Robert Mander is a writer-editor in the Law Library of Congress.

Binding Together What Is Separated

Akaka Delivers Asian Pacific Heritage Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

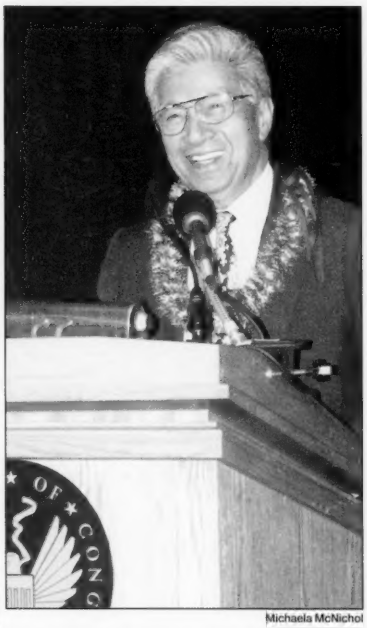
With a spirit of "aloha" (love), Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) delivered the Asian Pacific American Heritage month keynote address at the Library of Congress in May.

"Love binds together things that are separated," said Akaka. "That's what our country and our world need."

Present at the historic meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the late 1970s, Akaka recalled wishing former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "shaloha," a greeting of peace (shalom) and love.

Akaka has served in the House and Senate for a total of nearly 30 years. A member of numerous key congressional committees, he is especially proud to have been instrumental in the establishment of Asian Pacific Heritage Week in 1978 and passage of legislation in 1992 to extend the observance to a monthlong celebration.

A veteran of World War II, Akaka acknowledged "the bravery of veterans of Asian American and Pacific Island descent." He recalled that the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a segregated Japanese-American unit, fought in World War II and became the most decorated unit in military history. Originally denied recognition because of discrimination, 21 Japanese-Americans who fought in that unit were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 2000 by President Clinton. Among them was Sen. Daniel Inouye, who has represented Hawaii in Congress since 1962.



Michaela McNichol

Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) proudly wears the lei presented to him by the Library's 2005 Asian American Heritage Month Planning Committee.

Akaka also paid tribute to Robert Matsui (D-Calif.), an Asian-American member of Congress, who died earlier this year. Matsui, who served in Congress for more than 30 years, was one of many American citizens of Japanese descent who were sent to internment camps during the 1940s.

"He believed in public service," said Akaka of his colleague in Congress. "He did not lose faith but instead indulged the promise of opportunity which came with being a U.S. citizen."

Akaka acknowledged Fred Korematsu, who also died earlier this year. Like Matsui, Korematsu was sent to a Japanese internment camp. He sued the U.S. government on the grounds that his constitutional rights were violated. His case went all the way to the Supreme Court, but he lost by a vote of 6 to 3. However, the case was reopened in the 1980s, and evidence revealed that the order was based on racial prejudice. The U.S. government admitted that the Japanese-Americans had posed no danger of spying or risk to security. In 1998 President Clinton honored Korematsu with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor any American can ever hope to receive.

Akaka thanked the Library for inviting him to speak, and he acknowledged receipt of the Hawaiian lei that was presented to him by Lorraine Tong of the Congressional Research Service and a member of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month Planning Committee.

"A lei means you belong," explained Akaka. "I feel like I belong here at the Library of Congress. You have all this material in your hands. Apply the spirit of aloha to your work at the Library of Congress." ◆

Michaela McNichol

The Lao American Women's Association of Washington, D.C., treats the audience to a traditional dance performance at the conclusion of the keynote program.

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

'The Emperor Has No Clothes'

Havel Urges Support of Dissidents Wherever They Are

By DONNA URSCHEL

Václav Havel, human rights advocate and former president of the Czech Republic, urged citizens of dictatorial regimes, such as China, Cuba, Belarus and Burma, to persistently push for their human rights, in a lecture on May 24.

Havel also criticized the lifting of the embargo on weapons to China. "It makes me very uneasy that democratic countries—without having any real evidence of a change in China's governing policies—are even thinking about lifting the embargo on weapons to that country, [which] was imposed after the [1989] massacre of free-thinking young people in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, and the lifting of which would mean new dangers for the democratic government in Taiwan," he said.

Former Czech President Václav Havel spoke on human rights and international responsibilities.

Dissidents from China, Cuba, Burma and Belarus joined Havel onstage and asked him questions about human rights. Havel also took questions from the audience, including one that elicited his opinion on the U.S. intervention in Iraq. Havel said he is glad the regime of Saddam Hussein has ended, but "it's a complicated political question. Unfortunately, sometimes it's necessary to use power. Of course, we all prefer peaceful ways of changes."

Throughout the lecture, titled "The Emperor Has No Clothes," which was sponsored by the John W. Kluge Center at the Library, Havel urged everyone to support dissidents opposing dictatorial regimes. "Not only is it a moral responsibility, it is also in the vital interests of everyone who lives in democratic or free conditions not to be indifferent to the fate of people who do not enjoy the same good fortune, and to offer a wide spectrum of help to those who have the courage, under the rule of lies, to serve truth," he said.

In introductory remarks, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington hailed Havel as "a spokesman for human rights throughout the world, an inspirational hero of our time." Billington said Havel had been at the Library the past two months as a scholar, occupying the Chair of Modern Culture in the John W. Kluge Center. "We tried to give him a protected space so he can think and write without interruption, which he has done with admirable determination," Billington said.

Havel, a playwright and one of Europe's leading political, moral and intellectual figures, served as president of Czechoslovakia from 1990 to 1992, when the nation split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In 1993 he was elected to a five-year term as president of the Czech Republic and reelected in 1998.

Havel was a longtime dissident and proponent of human rights in communist Czechoslovakia during the 1960s, '70s and '80s. He emerged as a spokesperson for the Charter 77 human rights movement in 1977 and was subjected to harassment by the police and eventually spent five years in jail. In 1989, as the communist regime began to disintegrate, Havel helped negotiate a smooth transition from dictatorship to democracy.

According to Havel, the most effective way to challenge dictators is to hold them accountable to their official documents or declarations that usually make grand pronouncements on the fair treatment of citizens. Dissidents, he said, should engage in a "persistent effort to take those who invoke those declarations at their word, and to demand that their words amount to more than hollow sound."

Havel explained, "Such an approach usually provokes great astonishment and anger in rulers who are used to no one taking them at their word, and used to no one having the courage to appeal to the real meaning of their words."

This approach is exactly what Havel and others did during the era of dissident resistance to communist totalitarian power. "We took our country's constitution, its laws and international treaties—chiefly the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference—very seriously, and we began to demand that the government respect them. That was how not only Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia did it, but also Solidarity in Poland, the Helsinki Committees in the Soviet Union and other opposition groups in the communist countries."

He continued: "Those in power were surprised and caught off guard, and it was hard for them to justify the persecution of those who demanded nothing more than that the authorities respect the rules that they themselves had set. And so a mere appeal to truth began to win out over the police and the army."

Havel urged the audience to support in every way possible "people who stand up to dictatorial regimes, who draw attention to all the contradictions between words and deeds that are part of these regimes' daily practice." After all, "repressive regimes violate [individual freedoms] in the hope that no one will expose such violations and that no one will dare shout out that the emperor has no clothes," he said.

The dissidents who joined Havel onstage were Harry Wu of China, Vitali Silitski of Belarus, Aung Din of Burma and Pedro J. Fuentes-Cid of Cuba. Each asked Havel a question on pursuing human rights. In general, Havel said he had no simple answers for their individual situations, but it was important for them to believe in their ideals and to build a broad base of support among citizens and many different groups in their countries. ◆

Donna Urschel is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

The Latter-Day Prophet

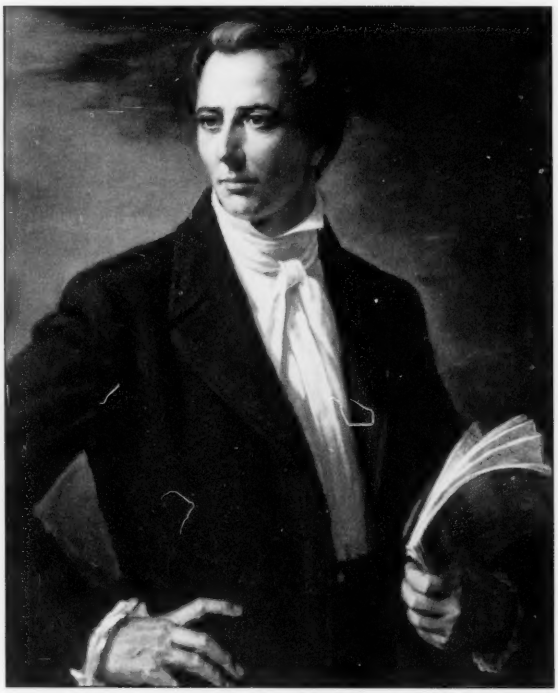
Symposium Focuses on Mormon Leader Joseph Smith

In recognition of the anniversary of the 200th birthday of the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Library of Congress, in cooperation with Brigham Young University, presented a two-day symposium, "The Worlds of Joseph Smith." The symposium was held in May in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building.

Joseph Smith (1805-1844) was the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, more commonly known as the Mormon Church. Leading scholarly experts examined Smith's religious, social and theological contributions.

A small exhibit of books and other materials related to Smith's life, drawn from the collections of the Library and the archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was on view in the foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium during the two days of the symposium.

The symposium was developed by James Hutson, chief of the Library's Manuscript Division, in collaboration with Brigham Young University. It is one of many scholarly conferences and exhibits on various religious traditions that the Library of Congress has held over the years, including "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," "In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Cultures," "Let There Be Light: William Tyndale and the Making of the English Bible," "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," and, most recently, "From Haven to Home: 350 Years of Jewish Life in America." ◆



"The Worlds of Joseph Smith" Symposium Schedule

Friday, May 6 – Session 1: Joseph Smith in His Own Time (9:30 a.m–12:15 p.m.)

Presiding: Richard Turley, Family and Church History, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Presenter: Richard Bushman, Columbia University, author of "Building the Kingdom: A History of Mormons in America" (2001) and other books on Joseph Smith and the Mormon Church, whose talk is titled "Joseph Smith's Many Histories"

Responses: Robert Remini, University of Illinois at Chicago; Richard Hughes, Pepperdine University; and Grant Underwood, Brigham Young University

Session 2: Joseph Smith and the Recovery of Past Worlds (2–4:30 p.m.)

Presiding: Noel Reynolds, Brigham Young University

Presenter: Terryl Givens, University of Richmond, whose most recent book (2004) on the Mormons is titled "Latter-day Saint Experience in America"

Responses: Margaret Barker, independent scholar from England; John Clark, Brigham Young University; and John W. Welch, Brigham Young University

Evening Session: Meeting Joseph Smith (7:15 to 8:30 p.m.)

Presiding: Bruce L. Olsen, Public Affairs, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Message: Elder Dallin H. Oaks, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Saturday, May 7 Session 1: Joseph Smith Challenges the Theological World (9–11:30 a.m.)

Presiding: Andrew Skinner, Brigham Young University

Presenter: David Paulsen, Brigham Young University

Responses: Richard Mouw, Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Calif.; Randall Balmer, Columbia University; and Robert Millet, Brigham Young University

Session 2: Joseph Smith and the Making of a World Religion (1:30–4 p.m.)

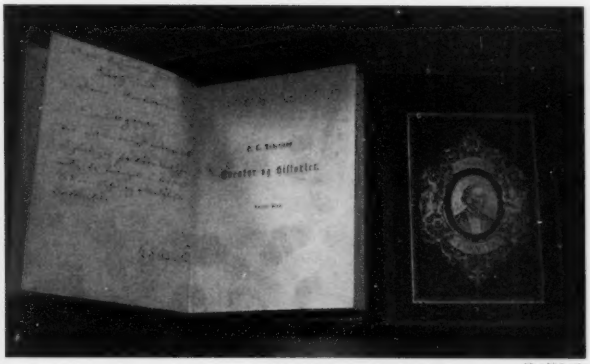
Presiding: Jill Derr, Brigham Young University

Presenter: Douglas Davies, University of Durham, England, whose most recent book is "An Introduction to Mormonism," will speak on "World Religion: Dynamics and Constraints"

Responses: Gerald McDermott, Roanoke College; Roger Keller, Brigham Young University; and Jan Shipps, Indiana University and Purdue University at Indianapolis

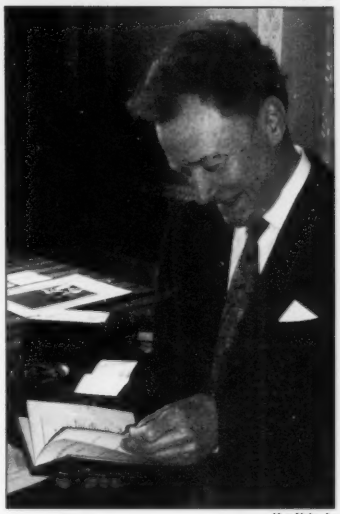
The Misunderstood Storyteller

200th Anniversary of Hans Christian Andersen



Ken Nyirady

A set of Andersen's writings personally inscribed by the author to Grand Duches Maria Feodorovna (who later married Czar Alexander III of Russia) was among the Library's treasures on display from its Hersholt Collection, appreciated at right by lecturer Niels Ingwersen.



Ken Nyirady

The last photograph made of Hans Christian Andersen, above, was taken in his apartment in Copenhagen, ca. 1875. It is framed along with a note in Danish, in Andersen's hand, that translates to "Life itself is the most wonderful fairy tale." Hersholt Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Niels Ingwersen recently delivered a lecture titled "You Don't Understand Me: Hans Christian Andersen, His Critics and His Audience," at the Library of Congress to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the storyteller's birth on April 2, 1805, in Odense, Denmark.

The program was sponsored jointly by the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Royal Danish Embassy, the American Scandinavian Association, the American Scandinavian Foundation and other Scandinavian groups. Items from the Library's Hersholt Collection, the most comprehensive collection of Anderseniana in America, were also on display.

In his lecture, Ingwersen focused on the Danish storyteller's struggle for acceptance. Like the "Ugly Duckling" in one of his stories, Andersen overcame poverty and prejudice through his literary efforts, which made him a celebrity worldwide. Some of his best-known stories include "Thumbelina," "The Emperor's New Clothes" and "The Little Mermaid."

Ingwersen, a professor and Andersen scholar at the University of Wisconsin, has won several awards for excellence in teaching. In 1997 he was appointed Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog by Queen Margrethe II of Denmark.

The Library's Hersholt Collection, an accumulation of first editions, manuscript and other material related to Andersen, was donated to the Library's Rare Book Division by the Danish-American actor Jean Hersholt in 1951. Hersholt was a prolific screen actor whose career began in silent films. He was also known for a radio series featuring the kindly Dr. Christian.

Hersholt translated more than 160 of Andersen's fairytales, which he compiled into a six-volume set titled "The Complete Andersen," published in 1949. The actor and author may be best remembered for the posthumous Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award, given to an individual in the motion picture industry whose humanitarian efforts have brought credit to the industry. ◆

Researchers in Residence

Kluge Center Welcomes Distinguished Scholars

By ROBERT SALADINI

The John W. Kluge Center, established in 2000 as the Library's research center for visiting scholars, once again welcomes distinguished scholars to the Library for a period of intensive research using the Library's collections.

The scholars arriving this summer and fall bring with them interests as varied as ancient Mayan ceramic bottles, the single-action harp in Federalist America, the antislavery crusade of the 18th century and Islamic scientific theory and its impact on early European astronomy.

Among those in residence this session are the following scholars who will use the Library's collections and interact with Library of Congress staff, members of Congress and one another.

• **Christopher Capozzola, Jameson Fellow**, is assistant professor of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received his doctorate from Columbia University, and he calls his Library of Congress research project "Uncle Sam Wants You: Citizenship and Obligation in World War I America."

• **George Carey, Senior Distinguished Visiting Scholar**, is the former Archbishop of Canterbury and head of the worldwide Anglican Communion. The author of numerous books on theological matters, Carey will spend his time at the Library researching ways to strengthen links between the West and Islam.

• **John Carlson, Kislak Fellow in American Studies**, is director of the Center for Archaeoastronomy in College Park, Md. Carlson, who received his doctorate from the University of Maryland, will examine the Kislak Collection's ancient Mayan ceramic bottles and miniature vessels (some 170 examples) in a project he calls "Mayan Flasks and Miniature Vessels: A Comprehensive Study with Catalog/Database."

• **Harvey Cohen, Kluge Fellow**, is a lecturer of history at the University of Maryland, where he earned his doctorate. At the Library, he hopes to complete his work on Duke Ellington for a book, "Duke Ellington's America."

• **Kimberly Coles, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of 16th and 17th century English literature at California State University, Bakersfield. She received her doctorate in early modern English literature at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, and, as a Kluge Fellow, will complete work on a book, "Making Sects: Women as Reformers, Writers and Subjects in Reformation England."

• **Francis Deng, Distinguished Visiting Scholar**, is professor of international law, politics and society and director of the Center for Displacement Studies at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University. A leading expert on Sudan, African conflicts and refugees, he has held a number of senior posts in the Sudanese Foreign Service, including minister of state for foreign affairs, and has served as the Sudanese ambassador to the United States, Canada and Scandinavia.

• **Mark Fenemore, Kluge Fellow**, is associated with the Department of History and Economic History at Manchester Metropolitan University in Manchester, England. He received his doctorate in German history from University College, London. At the Library, he expects to complete work on a book, "Policing a Divided City. Berlin, 1945-1961."

• **Chad A. Goldberg, Jameson Fellow**, is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin. He received his doctorate from the New School for Social Research; he calls his research project "Citizens and Paupers: Civic Inclusion, Race and the American Welfare State."

• **James Goldgeier, Henry Alfred Kissinger Fellow in Foreign Policy and International Affairs**, is professor of political science and director of the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at George Washington University and an adjunct senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. At the Library, Goldgeier will focus on what he perceives as a growing division between the European Union and NATO and the former Soviet Union and explore policy options that the United States and its European partners might have in responding to this new divide.

• **Amirul Hadi, Rockefeller Fellow in Islamic Studies**, is lecturer and chair of the Department of Islamic Studies at the State Institute of Islamic Studies Ar-Raniry in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. A recipient of a doctorate from McGill University, Hadi's research topic is "War and Peace Among a Muslim People of Sumatra: A Study of Acehnese Hikayat Prangs (Heroic Poems)."

• **Leor Halevi, Kluge Fellow**, is associate professor of history at Texas A&M University. He received his doctorate from Harvard University. Earlier, as an ACLS/Mellon Fellow, he researched "Death, Ritual and Society in the Early Islamic World." Now he is turning his attention to a project he calls "Commerce with Infidels: Economic Exchange Between Muslims and Non-Muslims in the Middle Ages."

• **Maurice Jackson, Kluge Fellow**, received his doctorate from Georgetown University, where he is currently assistant professor of Colonial, Atlantic and African American history. He hopes to complete his research at the Library for a book, "Anthony Benezet (1713-1784) and the Atlantic Antislavery Crusade."

• **Suk-Young Kim, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of Korean studies and theater at Dartmouth College. She received a doctorate in interdisciplinary theater and drama from Northwestern University. She calls her Kluge Center research project "Filmed Propaganda Performances About the Family: A Comparative Study of China and North Korea, 1966-1979."

• **Emily Laurance, Kluge Fellow**, teaches harp at both Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She received her doctorate from UNC-Chapel Hill in musicology and is active as a harp performer, lecturer and author about the harp and music written for it. She calls her Kluge research project "The

Single-Action Harp in the Early American Republic: A Social History."

• **David Levy, holder of the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education and Technology**, received his doctorate in computer science from Stanford University. In early 2005 he was one of a number of guest speakers in the Library of Congress series "Managing Knowledge and Creativity in a Digital Context." Papamarkou Chair holders examine the impact of education and technology on individuals and society.

• **Rama Mantena, Kluge Fellow**, is visiting assistant professor of history at Smith College. She received her doctorate from the University of Michigan and calls her research project "Language, Temporality, and Progress in Colonial South India."

• **Tobie Sarah Meyer-Fong, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of history at Johns Hopkins University. She earned her doctorate from Stanford University and received the Rosenfield Prize for Excellence in Writing for her doctoral dissertation. Her Kluge research project is called "Rebellion Remembered: Violence, Community and Commemoration in 19th Century China."

• **Krystyn Moon, Kluge Fellow**, received her doctorate in history from Johns Hopkins University. An assistant professor of history at Georgia State University, she is the author of "Yellowface: Creating the Chinese in American Popular Music and Performances, 1850-1920" (2005). She calls her project "Performing Race: The Rise of Asians and Asian Americans in Vaudeville, 1880s-1930s."

• **Anthony Mullan, Kluge Library of Congresss Staff Fellow**, is a reference librarian and fine arts specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division of the Library. The sixth Library staff member to be awarded the Kluge Staff Fellowship, he calls his research project "Travel and Exploration in Hispanic America, 1600-1900: A Selective and Annotated Guide to Original Materials in Special Collections of the Library of Congress."

• **Jeanne Nuechterlein, Kluge Fellow**, received her doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley. Formerly a lecturer in art history and related areas at the University of York, United Kingdom, she has identified "The Emergence of Netherlandish Oil Painting in Its Historical Context and in Modern Historiography" as her Library research project.

• **George Saliba, Senior Distinguished Visiting Scholar**, is professor of Arabic and Islamic Science in the Department of Middle East and Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University. He will use the Library's collections to continue his research in the development of scientific ideas from late antiquity to early modern times with a special focus on the various planetary theories that were developed within Islamic science and the impact these theories had on early European astronomy.

• **Eleanor Shevlin, Kluge Fellow**, is assistant professor of English literature at West Chester University of Pennsylvania. She received her doctorate from the University of Maryland. At the Library she plans to pursue research for a project she calls "Harrison & Co.'s Print Corpus and the Making of the English Novel."

• **Olena Yatsunska, Kluge Fellow**, is associate professor in the Social and Political Science Department, Odessa National University, Ukraine. She received her doctorate in political science from Odessa National Law Academy and is the author of "Local Self-Government: The World Experience and Ukraine" (2003) and many other publications. She calls her research project "Electoral and Party Systems in Ukraine and Their Role in the Formation of Local Governance." ◆

Robert Saladini is the program officer at the John W. Kluge Center.

Rights
continued from page 138

the number of copies currently permitted for preservation is not sufficient, is it possible to devise a numerical limitation? Are there alternatives to numerical limitation on reproductions for preservation that effectively limit the scope of the exception, such as limits on distribution and access? Should a library be permitted to make replacement copies of copyrighted works before they are damaged or deteriorating, given the speed with which digital information degrades? Should there be any general exceptions for temporary copies made in the course of indexing or accessing a work for curatorial or research use? Should it ever be permissible to digitize analog material in order to fulfill an interlibrary loan request?

Posing and pondering those and other Section 108 questions are the following group members: Gasaway and Rudick, co-chairs; June Besek, executive director and director of studies, Kernochan Center for Law, Media and the Arts, Columbia Law School; Robin Bierstedt, vice president and deputy general counsel, Time Inc.; Troy Dow, vice president of government relations, the Walt Disney Co.; Jesse Feder, director for international trade and intellectual property, Business Software Alliance; Peter Givler, executive director, Association of American University Presses; Peter Hirtle, intellectual property officer, Cornell University Library; Nancy Kopans, general counsel and secretary, JSTOR; Eve-Marie LaCroix, chief, Public Services Division, National Library of Medicine; James Neal, vice president for information services and university librarian, Columbia University; Miriam Nisbet, legislative counsel, American Library Association; Bob Oakley, professor of law and director, Law Library, Georgetown University Law Center; John Schline, senior vice president of corporate business affairs, Penguin Group (USA); Lois Wasoff, attorney-at-law and former vice president and corporate counsel, Houghton Mifflin Co.; Donald Waters, program officer for scholarly communication, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; Paul West, senior vice president of National Studio Operations, Universal Mastering Studios; Maureen Whalen, associate general counsel, J. Paul Getty Trust; and Nancy Wolff, partner, Wolff & Godin LLP.

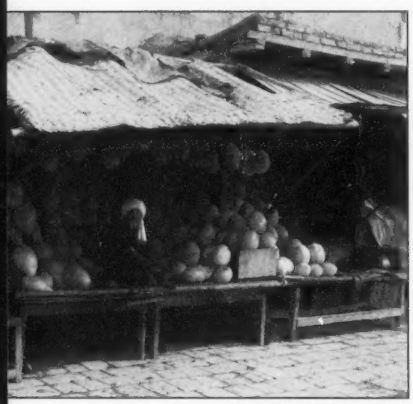
Assisting the study group from the Library are Rasenberger; Chris Weston, attorney-adviser, U.S. Copyright Office and Office of Strategic Initiatives; and Jenel Farrell, special assistant, Office of Strategic Initiatives. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of the Library's staff newsletter The Gazette. Mary Rasenberger, Chris Weston and Guy Lamolinara, Office of Strategic Initiatives, contributed to this article.

Food, Plants and Economics

New Publications from Science, Technology and Business

The Library's Science, Technology and Business Division has recently issued several new online publications. These include two additions to the Tracer Bullet series of subject bibliographies ("Food History" and "Medicinal Plants"), a quarterly business and economics research report and a market research guide.



Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii

Tracer Bullet on Food History

The history of food is a subject well suited to research using the Library's collections. In addition to books on cookery and scholarly treatises on the subject, this bibliography includes sources of historical and cultural data such as serials, letters and diaries, travelers' memoirs, advertising, exposition guides, wartime food manuals and manufacturers' pamphlets.

Because the topic of food history is so broad, the guide can only suggest some areas of interest. The titles included are intended to give an idea of the breadth of information available in both traditional and somewhat less traditional sources, with the focus being on works published in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Tracer Bullet on Medicinal Plants

This update of a previous Tracer Bullet provides resources about plants as a major source of medicines, as they have been throughout human history. Some medicinal plants, such as the opium poppy, have long been recognized and widely used, while others, such as the Pacific yew, the original source for the cancer drug Taxol, are relative newcomers to mainstream medicine. In addition to providing the basis for 30 to 40 percent of today's conventional drugs, the medicinal and curative properties of various plants are also employed in herbal supplements, botanicals, nutraceuticals and teas.

Theodor Horydczak

Drug discovery, ethnobotany and traditional and indigenous medicines have long been basic to medicinal plant research. As new uses for medicinal plants have been discovered and popularized, sustainability has increasingly become an issue; concern over the growth in biopiracy goes hand in hand with the critical need for conservation of both species and habitats.

Tracer Bullets are available free of charge, and can be obtained on request from the Science, Technology and Business Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4750. They also may be accessed on the division's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/Tracer-bullets/tbs.html**.

BERA

Business & Economics Research Advisor
A Series of Guides to Business & Economics Topics

BERA: Business & Economics Research Advisor

The division's Business Reference Services has recently inaugurated a new quarterly online publication, BERA: Business & Economics Research Advisor, for subjects related to business and economics intended to serve a wide research audience, as well as to provide useful, high-quality information and research assistance to the interested public.

Issue 1, Globalization, focuses on a much-debated topic. Globalization is defined, and its history, elements and trends are discussed; electronic resources and finding aids are listed.

Issue 2, The Automotive Industry, includes a brief history, as well as statistical sources, information on manufacturing and retail, a section on company research and finding aids. The issue covers the world market, with a strong emphasis on information about the U.S. market. BERA can be accessed at **www.loc.gov/rr/business/BERA/**.

Ellen Terrell of Business Reference Services has prepared a new online guide, "Market Segmentation: A Guide to Sources of Information." Sellers and advertisers need to be able to determine what the potential market is for their product or service, as well as the best ways to reach potential consumers, and this publication will help them.

The guide includes books and other resources that discuss marketing to particular segments of the population, along with other sources that are important in determining the size and power of a particular market segment. Also included are data whose main focus deal with a specific generational, ethnic or other group. Additionally, the guide includes references to selected articles and online sources, as well as links to relevant subject searches in the Library's online catalog. The guide is available at **www.loc.gov/rr/business/marketing/**. ◆

Preservation
continued from page 135

Old Dominion University (Va.): Shared Infrastructure Preservation Models

This project will evaluate existing shared Internet infrastructure elements (such as Simple Mail Transfer Protocol or SMTP) to determine if they are suitable for digital preservation purposes. Researchers will explore options to reduce digital preservation costs through use of cheap and widely deployed protocols.

University of Tennessee at Knoxville: Planning a Globally Accessible Archive of MODIS Data

The intent of this project is to bring together leaders of the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) archive community with computer science researchers to discuss new distributed approaches to managing MODIS satellite data, which currently has a volume of about two petabytes.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Preserving Video Objects and Context: A Demonstration Project

Development of rich descriptive terms and a process for applying them to digital objects is the focus of this study. Attention will also be given to demonstrating a cost-benefit methodology.

Johns Hopkins University (Md.): Securely Managing the Lifetime of Versions in Digital Archives

This project will study technologies for secure deletion of information to protect personal privacy and provide a mechanism to ensure that no unwanted data is retained along with preserved data. ◆

Histories
continued from page 139

the stories of everyday people they find all around them."

The kickoff at the Library included interviews with a mix of everyday people, national figures and local personalities. For example, Mickey Hart, the percussionist for the Grateful Dead; James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress; Chuck Brown, the father of Go-Go music; Stetson Kennedy, Ku Klux Klan buster, folklorist and author; the family operating Washington, D.C.'s famed Ben's Chili Bowl; folk musician Tom Paxton; Charlie Brotman, the announcer for the Inaugural Parade and for the Washington Senators' games; and Sue Mingus, widow of jazz musician Charles Mingus, all participated.

Special guests Danny and Annie Perasa, whose humorous story has been heard on National Public Radio (NPR), traveled from New York City to be part of the kickoff celebration in Washington.

After leaving the Library, the MobileBooths set out in opposite directions across the country—one taking an Eastern route and the other covering the Western states. Visits in each city or town last between two and three weeks, with about 100 interview slots available at each location. This inaugural tour lasted one year and stoped at nearly 45 cities. In each tour city, local public radio stations and local folklorists participated in the project. Segments from selected interviews are also being aired nationally on NPR's "Morning Edition."

In July 2005, the second permanent StoryCorps booth opened on the site of the World Trade Center. Over the course of the 10-year project, StoryCorps plans to open more StoryBooths—both mobile and stationary—across the country.

The project partners include the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, NPR, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and Saturn. To learn more about StoryCorps and the tour of the MobileBooths, visit its Web site at **www.storycorps.net** or contact Joanne Rasi at the American Folklife Center at **jrasi@loc.gov** ◆

Joanne Rasi is a consultant on special projects in the American Folklife Center.

Folklife
continued from page 141

sonal recollections. The Veterans History Project Collection, with more than 40,000 interviews, is the largest oral history collection in the nation (see p. 154).

- **September 11, 2001, Documentary Project**. Almost 200 audio and video interviews, drawings, photographs and narratives that capture the heartfelt reactions, eyewitness accounts and diverse opinions of Americans and others in the months that followed the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and the downing of United Airlines Flight 93. Patriotism, sadness, anger and insecurity are common themes expressed through the material.

In addition to these diverse collections, the American Folklife Center is a partner in a new, national initiative called StoryCorps (see related story, p. 139). This project, created by MacArthur Award-winning radio producer David Isay, is a revolutionary national effort to instruct and inspire Americans to record one another's stories in a sound studio. Begun in 2003 with a single recording booth located in Grand Central Terminal in New York, StoryCorps now has two mobile recording booths touring the nation and a fourth booth located at "Ground Zero" on the site of the 9/11 tragedy in New York City. This project allows everyday Americans to record broadcast-quality oral history interviews with their relatives or friends under the guidance of a trained facilitator. At the end of the 40-minute session, the participants receive a CD of their interview, and a second copy becomes a permanent part of the American Folklife Center's archives. This project is fast becoming one of the most popular oral narrative efforts in the nation.

Oral history is concerned with authenticity, not necessarily accuracy, and with emotional connection, not objectivity. It is real, it has grit, and it opens doors to a deeper understanding of humanity. Oral history is captured through the language of experience—defining place and time on a very human, intimate and personal scale. This is the very essence of the nation's cultural heritage and traditional knowledge. The American Folklife Center is proud to be capturing this important historical information for the scholars of tomorrow. ◆

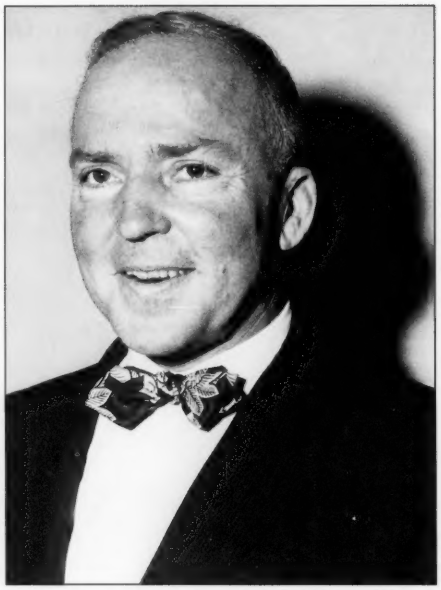
Peggy Bulger is the director of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress.

Richard Eberhart, Former Consultant in Poetry

By DONNA URSCHEL

Richard Eberhart, Library of Congress Consultant in Poetry from 1959 to 1961, died June 9, 2005, at the age of 101.

During his two years at the Library, Eberhart energetically carried out his duties as Consultant in Poetry. He persuaded 90 poets to read their own works for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. In addition to his own poetry readings at the Library, he conducted a number of seminars for Washington-area high school students, served on the President's Advisory Committee on the Arts, found time to lecture at a number of colleges and universities and continued his own creative work as a poet. His "Collected Poems, 1930-1960" appeared in the fall of 1960.



Eberhart's tenure at the Library occurred while he was on leave from his position of professor of English and Poet in Residence at Dartmouth College. According to the 1961 Library of Congress Annual Report, he considered the consultantship a worthwhile experience. Eberhart, one of the major voices of lyric poetry in the 20th century, said, "I came here with a high respect for the Library and I leave the Library with an even higher regard for its seriousness of purpose, excellence of work accomplished, its efficiency and its continuous quality of cooperation. It has been a rewarding professional and personal experience to have served the Library of Congress as one of its Consultants in Poetry. That I shall not forget it is an understatement. Indeed, I shall prize every day spent here in memory, regretting only that these two exciting years have passed so quickly."

Born on April 5, 1904, in Austin, Minn., Eberhart grew up on his family's 40-acre estate, Burr Oaks, and his sixth volume of poetry in 1947 was titled "Burr Oaks." When Eberhart was 18, his mother died of cancer, and shortly afterward, his father, who had been a successful businessman, lost his fortune. Eberhart would later say that these two events helped make him a poet.

After Eberhart earned a bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College in 1926, he traveled the world, working as a crewman on a tramp steamer, then stopped in England to earn a second bachelor's degree from Cambridge University in 1929. Shortly after his return, he was recruited to serve for a year as the tutor to the crown prince of Siam (now Thailand). He worked for a number of years in the business world, but returned to teaching in the early 1950s, serving as a lecturer and professor at several universities. In 1956, Eberhart was appointed professor of English and poet-in-residence at Dartmouth College, where he taught until the mid-1980s. The author of more than a dozen books of verse, he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1966 for "Selected Poems, 1930-1965" and a National Book Award in 1977 for "Collected Poems, 1930-1976." ◆

Donna Urschel is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Eyewitness
continued from page 142

Scholar at the Kluge Center; James Hershberg, a professor of international relations at George Washington University; Peter Black, the Holocaust Museum's historian; and Elizabeth B.White of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. Gifford led the panel through a lively give and take on the consequences of World War II for world history over the next 60 years.

Among the topics discussed were the deal Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill struck at the Yalta Conference with Joseph Stalin and the claim that it led to more than 50 years of Soviet repression in Eastern Europe; the difficulty of assigning collective guilt to the German and Japanese peoples for what their respective governments did in igniting the war; and, following up on the keynote speaker's theme, the efficacy of the Nuremberg trials.

Both panels concluded with question-and-answer sessions involving the near-capacity audience in Coolidge. A reception was held afterward in the Whitall Pavilion and the adjacent interior courtyard.

The Veterans History Project, created in 2000 by congressional legislation, is devoted to documenting the wartime experiences of men and women who served in the military and the civilian workers who supported them during the major wars of the 20th century. To date, the project has collected the stories of more than 40,000 individuals and has made 1,300 of those collections completely accessible at its Web site, **www.loc.gov/vets/**, which also contains a searchable database for all its collections.

Oral history interviews with Art Buchwald, John Dolibois, and Yeiichi Kuwayama were already in the project's collections before the symposium took place, and the VHP is in talks with John Glusman about his donating audio interviews he did with his father to research the book "Conduct Under Fire" to the project. The entire symposium was recorded on video by the Library and is available for viewing on the VHP Web site. ◆

Tom Wiener is a historian in the Veterans History Project in the Library of Congress.

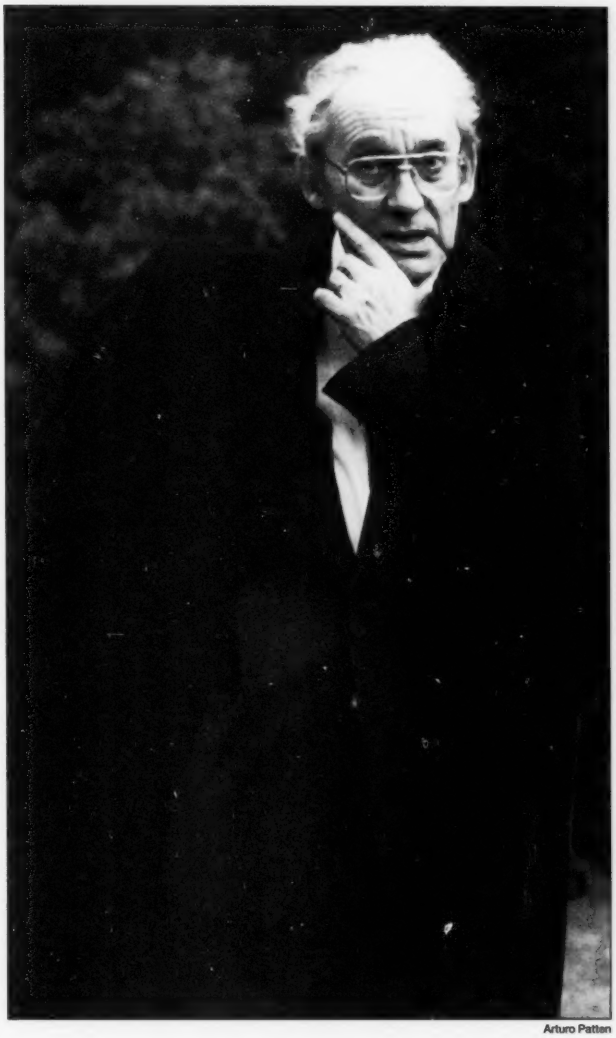
Kluge Prize Winner Ricoeur Dies at 92

By ERIN ALLEN

Noted French philosopher Paul Ricoeur, who received the Library's 2004 John W. Kluge Prize for Lifetime Achievement in the Humanities and Social Sciences, died on May 20, 2005, at the age of 92, after suffering from a long illness.

In awarding the prize, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "Paul Ricoeur is a philosopher who draws on the entire tradition of Western philosophy to explore and explain common problems: What is self? How is memory used and abused? What is the nature of responsibility? He is a constant questioner—always pressing to understand the nature and limits of what constitutes our humanity."

Unable to attend the award ceremony in December, Ricoeur accepted the honor via a pre-recorded video. His life's work motivated by humanism, he said, "I identify myself by my capacities, by what I can do. The individual designates himself as a capable human being—and, we must add, as a suffering human being, to underscore the vulnerability of the human condition."



Arturo Patten

Ricoeur was born in 1913 in the southeastern town of Valence, France, and was raised by his Protestant grandparents. After studying at the University of Rennes and the Sorbonne, his career as a schoolteacher was cut short upon being drafted into the army during World War I. In 1940 Ricoeur's unit was captured, and he spent the ensuing five years in a detention camp in the province of Pomerania (Poland/Germany). While there, he immersed himself in the philosophy of Edmund Husserl, father of phenomenology, which is the belief that a person's reality is shaped by his or her perceptions of events in the world. This philosophy would form the basis of some of Ricoeur's most prolific work.

He later had a long record of opposition to wars from the French campaign in Algeria in the 1950s to the Bosnian war in the 1990s.

During a prestigious university career after the war, he taught at the Sorbonne, the University of Chicago, Yale and Columbia, as well as Geneva, Montreal and Belgium's Louvain University.

He wrote more than 20 books, including "The Rule of Metaphor," "Time and Narrative" and "Freedom and Nature."

Ricoeur admitted he did not possess a philosophy as such but drew upon the ideas of others. His work concerned what he called "the phenomenon of human life" and covered a wide range of contexts such as myths and symbols; language and cognition; structuralism and psychoanalysis; religion and aesthetics; ethics and the nature of evil; theories of literature and theories of law. He sought logical discourse, using language to illuminate meaning and further understanding.

"I believe in the efficacy of reflection," he said, "because I believe that a man's greatness lies in the dialectic of work and the spoken word. The word is my kingdom and I am not ashamed of it.

"Through the capacity of language to create and re-create, we discover reality itself in the process of being created ... language in the making creates reality in the making."

Endowed by Library benefactor John W. Kluge, the Kluge Prize of $1 million is given for lifetime achievement in a wide range of disciplines not covered by the Nobel prizes. Other recipients have been Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski and historian Jaroslav Pelikan, who shared the 2004 prize with Ricoeur. ◆

Erin Allen is a freelance writer in the Washington area.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

**********AUTO**3-DIGIT 481
2010
UNIV MICROFILMS INTN'L
ATTN SERIALS ACQUISITIONS DEPT
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103-1553